

**FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

( WITH ) { STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
( SUPPLEMENT ) { UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.



## Original Correspondence.

## COAL IN KENT.

Sir,—I find the following in this morning's *Manchester Guardian*—

"The *Dover Chronicle* states that while some men were engaged in tunnelling between Lydden Hill and Shepherdswell, a few miles from Dover, they came upon a fine seam of coal, and, what is most remarkable, the coal is on all sides surrounded with chalk, with the usual seams of flint as are seen on the cliffs of Dover. The more the seam is entered upon the better becomes the quality of the coal."

If we are to infer from the above description that chalk is found under the coal, the case has a suspicious look, but otherwise the information is very important. Many observations have been made leading to the belief that the tertiary and newer secondary rocks of the east and south-east of England rest on rocks which are much older, some members of the series being absent. What these older rocks are remains to be discovered.

The important coal field of Belgium, stretching from Rhine Prussia to the Department of the Nord, presents similar phenomena. Near Liège the coal measures are overlaid by tertiary rocks. Further west they are covered by cretaceous rocks, which commence a little to the east of Mons, and proceed westward with a gradually increasing thickness, so far as the coal field has been explored. At Anzin, near Valenciennes, the thickness of cretaceous strata overlying the coal measures is 60 to 75 metres, but further west it increases to about 200 metres. It has been surmised that the cretaceous rocks of the south-east of England may overlie a continuation of the Belgian coal field. If the above information be correct, this idea acquires a great degree of probability. I need not dilate on the effect, social and mercantile, of such proving to be a fact. I write to draw attention to the point, hoping that some of your correspondents may be able to afford more certain information.

E. H. BIRKENHEAD.

Mining School, Wigan.

## COAL NEAR LONDON.

Sir,—I see that a seam of coal has been met with in cutting a tunnel near Dover. This will induce me to lay before you some remarks of mine upon the subject of Coal near London, published ten or twelve years ago, drawn from a visitation of the Belgian coal fields. MATTHIAS DUNK.

Newcastle, Sept. 29.

P.S.—Your Journal formerly contained some correspondence from me upon the subject.

(We shall be happy to afford space for communications on this important subject.)

## SULPHUROUS ORES.

Sir,—With reference to the enquiry of your correspondent, "Thetis," I beg to state that the sulphur ores raised in Ireland and elsewhere are a bi-sulphide of iron (mineralogical name *pyrite*), commonly called iron pyrites. When pure this ore contains—iron, 46; sulphur, 54, and often some copper; but, of course, it is generally mixed with a certain amount of waste. The other ore your correspondent refers to is an impure form of magnetic pyrites (mineralogical name *pyrrhotine*), which contains when pure—iron, 60; sulphur, 40. He is incorrect in calling it magnetic iron ore, which is an oxide, not a sulphide, of iron. Magnetic pyrites, containing only 20 per cent. of sulphur, would not be of sufficient value to the sulphuric acid manufacturers to make it worth carriage; nor do I think that such an ore, containing only the percentage of copper your correspondent mentions, could be made usefully available in the metallurgical processes in use in this country, although on the Continent ores of this character are profitably treated where they really exist in such considerable quantities as to be raised very cheaply.

GEOLOGIST.

## THE HUNT TESTIMONIAL.

Sir,—I beg to suggest a means by which I think a very large number of subscribers might be procured for Mr. Hunt's Testimonial. Let a number of gentlemen intimately connected with mining undertake to collect subscriptions, as local hon. secretaries. I am satisfied that many would be willing to do so, and that the result would be very satisfactory. I am sure that I myself could collect numerous subscriptions from among the various classes of mining people with whom I am brought in contact, and I certainly should be most proud to do so if I had a proper authority.

H. C. S.

## THE COPPER STANDARD.

Sir,—I have been waiting some weeks in the hope of seeing the result of Mr. Tregay's enquiries into the variation of the copper standard. In the *Journal* of Aug. 20 Mr. Tregay remarked, that as the smelters' first processes become more simplified and less expensive, low produce ore will be rendered more valuable to them, so that any general rules or tables (applying to the variation of the standard) found correct one time may not be found so a few years later. This would bring such rules and tables to be in time too low for low produce ore, and too high for the high. And Mr. Tregay added, "some of my friends having just sent me long lists of produce and prices of ore sold at the different sales in 1858, I am now working them out, to see if this is the case with that in question."

If Mr. Tregay can work out a better rule than has yet been published for determining the precise variation of the copper standard, or a close approximation thereto, he will be conferring some benefit on the mining interest; and if he can obtain "long lists of produce and prices of ore sold at the different sales in 1858," he will have a good basis on which to found his calculations. But it will not be a good basis unless he can obtain a really correct list of the produce. It is well known that the principal smelting companies—the associated companies, as I may call them—have a settled list of produce by which they purchase at the ticketing table. The different produce returned by the different assayers of these companies become common property to them, and are averaged, and thus a "settled list" is formed, by which each associated company tenders for the various parcels of ore. It is this "settled list," in conjunction with the prices given at the different sales, which should form the basis on which Mr. Tregay's, or any other, calculations for determining the variation of the standard should proceed. To those who have had many opportunities of observation, it is evident that Mr. Rickard's rule, adopting a logarithm of 135, or Mr. Tregay's with a logarithm of 138, are both incorrect at the present time. They may have been applicable many years ago, when copper smelting was in a less degree of perfection than it has now arrived at. To meet the existing state of things, and determine the variation of the standard at the present time, perhaps about 90 should be added to Mr. Rickard's logarithm. But even this suggestion requires examination, and some further means of proof, before its precise correctness can be affirmed, although there is reason to believe that it is a near approximation to a basis from which to form tables much more reliable than any which have yet been published.—Sept. 28.

A MINE ADVENTURER.

## MINING COMPANIES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Sir,—The position of the companies in the mining districts is now becoming a matter of great practical importance. They are multiplying about us; for most of those now formed in London have dropped the *Cost-book System* and adopted the "Limited" Act. Some failures have also shown us that the connection of one or two men of known respectability with such a company is no guarantee of its solvency; for it may turn out that they only hold a small interest, to which extent their liability is limited; or, if they hold a good interest, it may be found that they have already paid up the whole amount for which their shares are liable. Under the old system it was only necessary to be satisfied that there was one or two good men in any concern; creditors looked to them, and it was for them to see to the parties they were associated with, and the proper management of the concern. Now it seems that a creditor is expected to enquire into the means of each shareholder, and to watch the general management of the company besides, which is evidently a practical impossibility. Of course there are many "limited" companies whose management and solvency are beyond dispute. But, on the other hand, no one who knows the ordinary career of the score or so of "London companies" who yearly plunge into Cornish and Devon mining, can regard the day of their failure without serious apprehension. Hitherto, when the inevitable failure came, the responsible shareholders were the sufferers; now it seems likely that the local merchants and others will be left to bear the penalty of the recklessness and folly of London directors. In most cases the companies are pretty sure to go on until the whole capital is paid-up; and then (bought up by the usual hopes held out in such cases) they are likely to go on a month or so more. Then comes the crash and disenchantment, and a mass of debt for which no one is liable. It may be said that no credit should be given to such companies; but raising differs so much from other pursuits—it is so much a matter of opinion—that it would be most injudicious to refuse credit on the ground of recklessness; and it might

involve still greater hardship to refuse it to those companies who have called up the whole or the greater part of their capital.

I, and I have no doubt many others, will feel extremely indebted to any of your correspondents who may have given their attention to the matter, if they can suggest any practical mode by which merchants and others may protect themselves in their dealings with these companies, without unduly restricting credit and confidence.

A MINER.

## A MINISTER FOR MINES.

Sir,—I have read with great attention the remarks that have been made upon this subject, and it has been a matter of surprise that greater interest has not been excited on this interesting topic. It appears to me that there is no more favourable opportunity than the present to reconsider the question. The *Colliery Inspection Act* will expire next year, and already circulars have been issued to the different Inspectors, with a view to elicit their opinions as to what alterations and amendments it may be found advantageous to introduce with regard to the renewal of the Act. The circular, no doubt, in due time will obtain publicity through the medium of the *Journal*; and I would suggest that this is a fair subject for discussion, and one which ought to receive the attention of all interested in the working of mines or collieries. If those concerned in the development of metalliferous mines will do their duty, it will be seen that we of the North of England will not fail. The question cannot fairly be considered until the middle of the next session. In the meanwhile, I would call upon all those whose experience gives them a right to have an opinion to discuss the merits of the case, and adduce such practical arguments as will be useful.

The mineral and metallic wealth of Great Britain is one of the greatest sources of her riches: there may be a greater produce in manufactures, but this is of not so much vital importance, depending as it does solely on materials raised from mines. As your correspondent justly observes, the necessity for a Minister for Mines is obvious. The various details of the department it is not necessary here to enter into, but I certainly think the office might be usefully combined with that of the Director-General of the School of Mines. It should not in any way be a political appointment, nor confined to the natives of any county; all petty provincial jealousies should be sunk, and an attempt should be made to put the right man in the right place. If this be carried out legitimate mining will be encouraged, and we shall not hear so many complaints of unfair dealing, which deter many who otherwise would embark in these adventures.

B. T.

Wakefield, Sept. 28.

## WORKING MINES ON TRIBUTE.—BROW HEAD MINE.

Sir,—I state my conviction that the old Cornish practice of working mines on tribute was highly advantageous in most instances to both adventurer and miner, as they were generally the pioneers of important discoveries; the policy of letting mines on tribute was, however, disputed by some anonymous writer in the following number of the *Mining Journal*. Tributers are generally a persevering and independent class of men, who having a little capital risk it in exploring such kindly appearances and strings or small veins as they may discover in rummaging a mine that has been left by less practical and scientific or industrious workmen; or take pitches at prices mutually agreed on, or let by the usual competition. It is true the system opens a door to fraud, as the men sometimes make discoveries, which they conceal from the captains by the most ingenious devices, but adventurers should always have rummaging captains, who would be much better employed if they were to remain on their own mine at an adequate salary, examining their pitches and ends at least once in two days, in preference to taking charge of a multitude of mines, frequently at great distances, or galloping over the country, "reporting" on others, at the same time not knowing the state of their own. These remarks apply chiefly to Cornwall, where I have known a captain to have charge of eight mines at one time; the impossibility of doing justice to all is evident, and the consequence is, that the captain's large number has now dwindled to a single mine. To the Brow Head Mine this does not apply, since there are no tributers, and the captain confines his attention strictly to his mine. There are scores of pitches in it that would readily be taken by Cornish tributers, which would not pay to work by Irish workmen; these the captain is naturally afraid to touch, as if they should not yield well, as anticipated, he would be blamed, and probably discharged, for giving 21s. for 20s. worth of ore. Now, such places as these are adapted for tribute, and a few first-rate fellows, who I hope may see this notice, would do well to go there, when the pitches would be let on liberal terms, to encourage. As a stimulus, I may say that a branch has been driven since I was in the mine three weeks ago, which has opened out first-rate, yielding stones and rocks of rich purple horseflesh and bell metal ores, that would have made a "sturt," or little fortune, for a "pare" of good old tributers. I advise them to go and see the mine, when I am confident they would be induced to speculate.—Sept. 22.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

## MINES AND MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Sir,—THE MINESOTA MINE is looking pretty well. During last winter one of their main boilers burst twice within two months, and the mine at that time looked rather slight. Their product fell back from 160 to 100 tons per month, for three to four months. Now their machinery is in good order, and the mine very materially improved: they are again coming near their old, or usual, amount of copper, and are taking out from 140 to 150 tons per month.

ROCKLAND.—No one can boast of the merits of this mine the last winter; the product was from 10 to 15 tons monthly. Finally it took a turn upward rapidly, and now they are taking out 40 tons per month. This month they will have 60 tons (say) of 75 per cent. for copper. Their monthly expenses are about \$9000. This copper, or improvement, is altogether in the bottom of the mine (40 fathom level below adit), and there is every appearance of a continuation.

NATIONAL MINE is working almost entirely in the new ground joining the Minnesota, and are taking out at present 40 tons per month. Only a few months ago they were taking out but 8 to 10 tons, thus showing a rapid improvement. They are now sinking to a 30 fm. level from surface. The rock is soft for spending, and a fast development can be made.

HAMELTON MINE (formerly known as the Ohio Trap Rock) has just started work. I hear they are about to clear out the old workings. As yet they have only a few men at work; but to do justice to that part of the bluff, the Hamelton and the Norwick Mines property should be consolidated, then extend the Norwick deep adit north, crossing each and every lode in a small distance, and at the depth of some 300 ft. would, in a short time, prove the whole property.

NEBRASKA MINE.—This property I regard as valuable; but the great disadvantage has been, and is, that the company too often listen to outsiders, which has caused a change in their agency about every year; and, as a universal thing, every agent in his opinion has an improved plan or system of work. They are now working with a few men, and talk of erecting a water-stamp.

RIDGE MINE has been suspended, and was to be sold on the 15th inst. It is supposed an influential party of gentlemen have bought it; if so it will, no doubt, resume operations at once.

ADVENTURE MINE has been worked almost entirely on tribute for four years, and would have done well for the stockholders had it not been for the late agent, who, through neglect of his duty and incompetence, got the mine involved. They are now, however, making up for lost time, and the prospects at present bid fair to give the company satisfaction.

TOLEDO MINE has reached 90 ft. below the 50 fm. level at the engine-shaft; but not getting satisfaction altogether, they are now cross-cutting south in the 50 to cut the Minnesota, Rockland, and National lodes; meantime are exploring at surface to prove the same.

CLIFF MINE has materially fallen back in its product. Last month they took out 73 tons. This is easily accounted for; the mine has reached to a 90 fm. level. The 80 is extended a considerable length, and at this time the company depend on the back of the 80 to keep up their usual product; but, unfortunately, thus far it has turned out comparatively poor. This, however, is only temporary, as the 90 is now driving through a nest of masses, as in many of the levels above; and as early as they can bring in stopers in the back of the 90 so will their product increase again.

COPPER FALLS MINE, after a long perseverance, is got out satisfactorily. As well as to the company for having laid out such a heavy amount of money, and having paid their utmost attention to the concern, there is praise due to their manager, Mr. Wm. Petherick, also for his skill in working the mine. The mine is now making a good profit.

PORTAGE LAKE MINES.—There is great excitement prevailing about the Pewabic, Franklin, and Quincy Mines; nor is that any wonder. At the Pewabic they have a lode from 5 to 25 ft. wide, literally filled with lumps of copper, from the smallest size up to 2 or 3 tons, with a very heavy portion of stamps' work. They are now taking out from 80 to 90 tons monthly,

and fast improving. Franklin and Quincy are fast following suit, on the lode. This lode is not of the same character as lodes generally; there is no stratification, it is simply a channel, or course, of copper-bearing rock, and although not stratified, nor having walls, it is distinct, and easily followed upon; and I believe, by close skilful management, these mines could be brought to a dividend-paying state at a very early day. Portage Lake is about two miles south of Lake Superior, and about 20 miles in length. Michigan, Aug. 29.

A CORNISH CAPTAIN.

## SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Sir,—A trial like that indicated in the remarks made by you upon Walker's hollow submarine cable is exactly what everybody would wish to see done: it would give great satisfaction, and I earnestly hope the Admiralty will test all cables in the way mentioned. It is becoming a standing disgrace to this country, that we cannot make a submarine cable. Very fact that the few miles made the other day, and laid to the Isle of Man is no better than a make shift, and made from the design of three celebrated men in their own estimation, the only wonder to me, and everyone is, that they get people silly enough to trust them with money make such trash. I was talking with a large shareholder in the Red Sea scheme the other day, and he told me candidly that were it not for Government money he would not trust a shilling in the concern. He told me that they all wished to adopt Mr. Walker's plan, but that Mr. Newall (the celebrated rope spinner) had actually got the contract signed before the Atlantic cable broke. As an engineer, I am anxious to see something adopted that has in it the principles of success; I have seen them all, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Walker's is the one that looks like a proper cable, and it ought to have a fair trial. I have very little of any of the makers; but I am sure you will agree with me, the time is come for something substantial to be done, and it gives me pleasure to see the right thing taken up by you in your highly important *Journal*. My opinion is, that you cannot advocate a case like this too much. See our position at present, without a cable to Gibraltar and other places of great importance to this country! I had intended to have written a lines last week upon this subject; but am, like most people just now, inclined to be idle: however, the failure of this one just laid brought again to my notice. I hope you will persevere in the right course.

London, Sept. 26.

THOS. WOOD, C.E.

## WHEEL CHARLOTTE.

Sir,—It is with regret that I perceive so much public evil arising out of a private quarrel, as is now the case with respect to Wheel Charlotte. A quarrel, or misunderstanding, was between the late pursuer and the agent—why should that extend to the lord and the entire company of adventurers? I have never heard that the pursuer ever offered any insult to the lord, even if he did to Mr. Gittus; and from Mr. Michell's letter in your *Journal*, it appears that Mr. Gittus was the originator of the unhappiness. But, whoever is most in fault, I cannot see the propriety of the landowner's taking in the quarrel, by making it a personal affair of his own, and acting as though he had been inflicted upon himself. It is very probable that both Mr. Michell and Gittus are of a somewhat hasty temper, but "the sun should not go down on our wrath," they should mutually forgive, like Christian men. I said that this quarrel has become a public calamity, because it is not confined to a few persons, but extends to the whole body of shareholders, living in all parts of the country. Some of those who invested their money in shares in the mine, upon the presumption of its being a good speculation, becoming alarmed at statements emanating from the press, have, I understand, sold out at a sacrifice, and feared many more will do, unless the lord change his purpose, and makes good the company's title to work, in pursuance of his late father's intention. To act otherwise would be—1. To inflict a serious injury on *unoffending persons*—shareholders who have whatever to do with the matter between Messrs. Michell and Gittus.—2. It would be in contravention to the purpose of his late father, which should be sacredly fulfilled, would be also in violation of the pledges of his agents, as appears from Mr. Michell's letter of last week.—3. It would be in opposition to the usual practice in Cornwall, to let a party who got a mine into a fair working state, at a great expense, unless stronger ground than any apparent in the present case can be shown for such a course. 4. It would be setting a bad precedent, such as I am sure no considerable landowner the county would set under similar circumstances. It is to be hoped that, despite the official influence brought to bear upon the young lord to induce him to do this to innocent adventurers, he will show a spirit of magnanimity, and independence, and that he will be equitable and just, whatever legal power he may possess to the contrary. Truro, Sept. 28.

P.S.—I shall not be surprised if a Chancery suit arises out of this dispute.

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

## WHEEL CHARLOTTE.

Sir,—Our attention has only just been called to two letters which have lately appeared in your *Journal*, one in that of Sept. 17, dated Penzance, Sept. 14, and signed W. Hichens, and the other in that of the following week, dated Lelant, Sept. 21, and signed J. Hollow. With regard to the first-mentioned letter, we beg to state for the information of our readers, as well as in justice to ourselves (who both bear the Christian name of Williams), that no such letter has emanated from us, or either of us, and that we have never sanctioned the publication of such a letter, nor the use of our names in any way in the matter.

With respect to that portion of Mr. Hollow's letter in which allusion is made to W. Hichens, jun., we beg to state that the stewards of the Manor of Penzance, which Wheel Charlotte is situated, are Messrs. Hichens and Son (not Mr. Hichens alone), and that it would have been more creditable to Mr. Hollow, more courteous to Mr. Hichens, and more like the conduct of a man of business, habits, if instead of "sunning" that our Mr. W. Hichens, jun., was the author of a letter dated from Penzance, "instead of St. Ives," and which, moreover, was deficient in the affix of "in the signature," Mr. Hollow had taken the precaution to ascertain from Mr. Hichens, by letter or personally (for Mr. Hollow resides within 3 1/4 miles of St. Ives) who he was the author of such letter.

Mr. Hollow goes on to say that "he presumes that 'gentleman' (Mr. Hichens) has not forgotten a conversation between him, Mr. Gittus, and himself (Mr. Hollow) sometime since at the Star Hotel, Penzance, which he (Mr. Hichens) both stated they had no wish to injure the shareholders, who had nothing to do with the existing feeling, and if the agent (Gundry) were dismissed, and Mr. Michell out of purshership, 'they' (Hollow and Co.) should have a renewal of leases at the property."

Mr. Hichens, jun., perfectly recollects meeting Mr. Hollow and Mr. Gittus (by appointment with Mr. Hollow) at the Star Hotel, Penzance, some months since, Mr. Hollow having a day or two previously called on Mr. Hichens and made an application for the promise of a lease of Mr. Trevelyan's interest in Wheel Charlotte on his (Trevelyan) coming of age, and a conversation ensuing on the subject of such a lease, he distinctly denies (and here Mr. Hollow's presumption is at fault again) that he promised Mr. Hollow "that if the agent (Gundry) were dismissed, and Mr. Michell out of the purshership they (Hollow and Co.) should have a renewal of leases at the time." He (Mr. Hichens) made no sort of promise whatever, having no authority doing so, but what Mr. Gittus, to the best of Mr. Hichens's recollection, did say was, if, as Mr. Hollow stated, he, with his friends, was prepared to purchase Mr. Michell's entire interest in the mine (not one word was said about the purshership), and to the then agent (Capt. Gundry), and if, moreover, he (Hollow) should procure from John Hosking a promise of a grant of his land adjoining, he (Mr. Gittus) would take to say that Mr. Trevelyan on his coming of age would grant a lease to him in conjunction with any other responsible adventurers. We know not what promise Mr. Gittus may have made to Mr. Hollow on his ride with him from Marazion to Penzance (you have Mr. Hollow's own word for that), but we emphatically deny that such promise as Mr. Hollow has imputed to Mr. Hichens, jun., was ever made by or by Mr. Gittus in his presence. We have never taken part, either personally or otherwise, in the existing controversy with regard to this mine, and we decline now to do so. The only part we have taken in the matter is to carry out our duty as stewards to revoke the sett so far as Mr. Trevelyan's interest is concerned, and to give our opinion, notwithstanding the advice which Mr. Hollow has taken, and which we have officially done; and it will be for us, as Mr. Trevelyan's professional agents, to bye to call those persons to account who may persist in working his ground in defiance of the revocation of the once existing lease. We ought to add that the revocation were such as we consider amply justified Mrs. Trevelyan, as the wife of her son, in revoking the sett.—St. Ives, Cornwall, Sept. 26. HICHENS & SON.

## WHEEL CHARLOTTE.

Sir,—In the *Journal* of last week I observe two letters relative to this mine signed "R. R. Michell," and the other "James Hollow," both very speciously worded, and very wide from the truth, as the sequel will prove; and inasmuch as the whole have thought proper to bring my name before the public in a wrong light, I am pelted to trouble you with the following remarks. I had my share immediately sett was taken, and before a single labourer was employed thereon, and I hold Mr. Michell's letter to prove such; and I further say, that I applied to Mr. Trevelyan, who was then an agent of mine, for the sett, when he replied he would consider my application. It afterwards turned out that he, the agent, after my application, had sett to Mr. Michell; having, he said, previously promised him the first chance of a sett that was thought would answer his purpose, and that I might take any number of shares therein that I chose. Some time after Mr. Michell wrote me a letter, and very soon received a letter from him, informing me I should have it. I granted the land asked for, but only upon this express condition, that if it worked I should be at liberty to revoke it, and grant it to any other party I might be proper to select. After some time I found my land was not being worked; and at the meetings of the Wheel Charlotte adventurers I complained of this to Mr. Michell, and then and there informed him that if he did not immediately work my land in pursuance of such reservation, revoke it. He made me the following reply: "I work it if I liked." After receiving such treatment, I had no alternative, and immediately revoked, and granted it to Mr. A. Bennett, for the South Charlotte adventurers, which I had a perfect right to do.

With reference to Mr. Hollow's allusions to myself, I say that he applied to me many times to purchase my shares, but inasmuch as I had revoked my land, and inasmuch as the sett of Mr. Trevelyan's land would not be renewed when dropped. A majority, I refused to sell them to him, and for the present the gentlemen had no last meeting of the adventurers I ever attended (and after several gentlemen had been in disgust from the treatment they experienced from Mr. R. R. Michell), Mr. Hollow followed me down stairs, and again pressed me to sell him my shares, of me 4s. per share, which was considerably less than they cost me. Being thus tuned, and considering that dividends would be realised from the prospects of the mine, and that I was to be paid for his outlay, provided the mine were properly worked,



the presence of many gentlemen, accepted his offer, but not before impressing him again with the course I had adopted, and also alluding to the doubt whether Mr. Trevelyan would renew the sett, when Mr. Hollow said, "I will take them and risk it." After being so candid, and I having previously published the revocation in the *Mining Journal*, pray what right has Mr. Hollow to complain of unfair treatment from me or any one else? How such declarations and publicity, no man has a right to find fault with another as to how he chooses to dispose of his property, provided he does so legitimately and fairly. Mr. Trevelyan's late father never granted any mining leases but for 21 years, with the reserving clause provided he so long lived, and I cannot help the adventures of Wheel Charlotte if they will be silly enough to contend that I have no right to revoke, and that Mr. Trevelyan ought to grant. Such reasoning is worse than futile; in fact, it is child's play.

I will just call to Mr. Mitchell's mind a circumstance relative to Mounts Bay Mine adventure. Did he not evoke a field belonging to this sett, which he had bought merely because the mine and materials had passed into the hands of Mr. A. Bennett, and who was driving towards this field in the hope of discovering a mine? And did he not, thinking he had not carried his spies far enough, bring an action in the Stannary Court against Mr. Bennett, to compel him to work another little field he had purchased for the full term of 21 years, after an outlay of nearly 25,000*l.*, but which justly and rightly was overthrown? I would ask any honourable man to look at the annals here shown. Forsooth, Mr. Mitchell is the first person to cry out how harshly he is now being treated, of which there is no foundation whatever. The assertions in these letters are monstrous, and a discerning public cannot fail of discovering which party is doing unto others as they would wish to be done unto.

I will not, Sir, further trespass on your space, and in conclusion will say that it is not my intention to refer to this subject again, but consign all future remarks, come from whom they may, to the "Tomb of the Capulets."

Marazion, Sept. 26.

#### WHEEL CHARLOTTE.

Sir,—My solicitor, in calling on Mr. Hitchens with reference to the letter in the *Journal* of Sept. 17, was informed by that gentleman that "he was not the author of it, and knew nothing about it." Now, Sir, what shall we say after this? Is this knavery or not, to assume the signature of the solicitor to the Trevelyan estate, for the purpose of giving such statements an apparent authority, and for the purpose of injuring a body of adventurers? With reference also to Mr. Cole's field, of which he has half the mineral, and Mr. Trevelyan the other, Mr. Cole complains that he was trespassing into promising Messrs. Hosking and Co. the grant of it, after a promise of it to Mr. Mitchell, and so sensible is he of the justice of our claims, that he has requested Messrs. Hosking and Co. to release him from the promise, and this they refuse to do. There is very little doubt that Mr. Cole will soon reconsider the matter entirely, and as we already have the grant of one-half the field will give us this part also, and thus, while acting in a strictly honourable manner, do an act of justice, simply in accordance with the established usages of the county.—*Mining Offices, Lelant, Hogle, Sept. 28.*

JAMES HOLLOW.

#### TIN MINES AND MINING.—NORTH WHEAL VOR.

Sir,—In your last *Journal*, in the article entitled as above, I was struck with the off-hand remarks of your correspondent on several of the Cornish tin mines, but more particularly on that of "North Wheal Vor," hitherto a very quiet and unassuming concern; and had he, when he visited it, troubled himself to enquire into the original and present objects of the adventurers, as well as its past and prospective position, he would hardly have ventured to have given the unfavourable and inexperienced character of it he did.

"*Et uno die omnes*" is a very old and correct adage, and if he be as truthful in his remarks on other mines as he is on this, he is far indeed from the right path. One in particular of these struck me very forcibly—"I do not like the stratum; it is not congenial for producing tin; it is that sort of clay-slate in which I have not seen much tin or copper."

Now, as a proof of his utter want of observation and enquiry in the matter stands the fact that the channel of ground in which this mine is situated is perfectly identical with that of the Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal, immediately adjoining it; so much so, that the oldest tinners of the district, on comparison, unanimously declare that they cannot discover the difference between the strata and substance of the lodes in either of them. So much, therefore, for your correspondent's remark on the metallic underperties of the strata in North Wheal Vor. He should have been sufficiently candid, at the same time, to have stated that this mine has already been, as compared to the mines named, in arriving at the same depth. Whilst in these latter no tin of any import was raised until they were sunk below the 60 fathoms, North Wheal Vor has raised and sold tin to the extent of 50,000*l.* above and in the 43; and at this moment has a course of tin in working in the bottom of that level, which has been pursued from the 7 fathoms level, upwards of 50*l.* per fathom. But the main object in starting the mine, which has still to be attained, and now close at hand, was the junction of two strata, the one running north and south, and for this purpose the pump-shaft is being sunk 30 fms. instead of 10 fms., under the 60, as represented by your correspondent; and the junction will be fallen in, before reaching that depth. In this locality the tin makes itself almost invariably at the junction of the lodes, and their intersection by cross-courses; evidenced to the fullest extent by Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal; and these elements, and the same strata, North Wheal Vor sett fully embraces, in addition to some of Great Wheal Vor test lodes.

I cannot but smile, also, at the very peremptory remarks of your correspondent respecting the St. Eves Consols and Providence Mines, which of themselves prove his utter incompetency for the work he has embarked in. I only say to him, in conclusion, *seu ultra crepidam.*

AN OLD TIN MINER FROM WEST CORNWALL.

#### ON TIN MINES AND MINING.—No. III.

To leave Dolcoath and go west, the first mine we meet with is STRAY PARK. This was formerly a part of the Camborne Vein Mines, but is now worked as a separate mine; Dolcoath lodes run through its whole length. It is 180 fms. from the adit, not so deep as where profitable tin ground was found in Dolcoath. I think they will have to go deeper in Stray Park before meeting with good tin ground; the junction of the lodes is deeper in Stray Park than in Dolcoath, hence profitable tin will be found to be sought at a deeper level than at Dolcoath. I have not much hope of Stray Park ever making a profitable copper mine again. That it will make a profitable tin mine I have no doubt, but a considerable amount of money must be had to bring it into that state.

CAMBORNE VEIN MINE is also on Dolcoath lodes; the engine-shaft is sunk to the 200 fms. level. The productive lode in Dolcoath at that level is large, and contains good stones of tin, but the produce of the entire lode is not high enough to pay for working;—a produce of 2 cwt. tin per 100 sacks will not pay at such a deep level; I have no doubt but that the lode will improve as they get deeper. This mine has never been worked in a miner-like manner since I have known it, which is upwards of 25 years; it has always been worked for present purposes. If they had taken good advice, and acted on it, they would long ago have been paying dividends. The present difficulties are principally owing to the want of a shaft. The adventurers were strongly advised to sink a shaft south 15 years since, they were in a good position for doing so at that period; but, no, they must have dividends. They put in all the force they could; very soon their sales of ore fell off, dividends fell off also, and the mine was got into such a state of poverty that it has not been able to get out of it up to the present moment. They are sinking a shaft now, which will take two years to complete, but they can then sink and open up ground that will in time become profitable to the adventurers.

WEST STRAY PARK is situated well, and will become a profitable mine; it is only 50 fms. deep. The lode they are working on was not very productive in Stray Park before they got to the 80; from the 80 to the 150 this same lode was a good one. Turning eastward, COOK'S KITCHEN MINE joins Dolcoath at its western boundary; it is about 10 fms. long. They are sinking below the 210; and in the last 20 fms. sinking they have discovered tin ground which, at the present price of tin, will leave some small profits on the working. Their water charge is not high, and the lode not hard for breaking or stamping; those two circumstances, together with the advantage of the man-engine, which they have recently erected, will enable them to pay dividends of about 5*l.* per share per quarter.

TINCROFT comes next; this mine has seen many ups and downs lately. It has paid moderate dividends, but it is evident it is working without reference to the future. Their exploring tutwork is very little indeed, when the extent of the mine is taken into account. In the western part they have a splendid piece of high ground, standing 90 fms. in height. The levels in Cook's Kitchen are driven to the extent of their boundary, 40 or 50 fms. below Tincroft. A shaft, which ought to have been sunk years since, is still to be seen sunk for some years; this is a pity, and the adventurers must suffer for it ultimately. They may go on making a little profit for a year or two more, but at no distant period Tincroft will have to struggle again with poverty, as it has often done, from not working with proper spirit, and for want of looking ahead a little. They ought to have at least 40 tutworkmen working in sinking shafts and driving levels, in addition to those they have at present. There is a profitable mine at Tincroft for many years to come, if it be worked on proper principles.

CARN BREA is an extensive mine, once very rich for copper, but nearly turned into a tin mine; it is producing near 40 tons of tin a month. The same appearances present themselves in this mine as in Dolcoath; here also is a gradual going of copper, and a gradual coming in of tin. The deepest engine-shaft is about 200 fms. below the adit; the lode is altogether a tin lode, and the tin is not high. The average produce of the mine is about 3½ cwt. tin per 100 sacks; that is, about 3½ cwt. of tin ore in 10 tons of the lode. This is not a very high produce, but the lode being generally soft for breaking and stamping, tinstuff of this produce can be worked at a small profit to the adventurers; no doubt, but at deeper levels the produce of the tinstuff will improve. The richest part of Carn Brea Mines lies to the north, called Burncoose; here they sunk to the 80 before they met with anything to pay. They spent nearly 30,000*l.* in this part of the mine before it became profitable. Carn Brea, I think, will settle down a lasting profitable tin mine; they have several large lodes, all of which contain tin.

WHEAL UNION joins Carn Brea, and embraces some of the same lodes; it is just in its infancy. They are raising small quantities of tin, but the upstratum is not favourable for tin or copper. No doubt there is a good mine here, but they must sink deeper.

PEDN-AN-BREA MINE lies on the western declivity of the hill, just east of the town of Redruth. The junction of the lodes with the granite takes place at the 90 fms. level, near the engine-shaft; this granite is a branch of the Carn Marth range, which extends north from that hill. The lode on entering the granite becomes poor. The richest bunches of tin have been found in the lodes close on the granite. I cannot but think that the large lode which they have will become productive in the granite at deeper levels. The mine has produced considerable quantities of tin, but up to the present time it has not made much profit; I believe it has a little more than paid its cost the last six months. The mine has been a puzzle to many; it has produced from 20 to 25 tons of tin per month; is but 90 fathoms deep; the produce of the tinstuff is nearly 4 cwt. tin per 100 sacks, which is not a bad average; still it has not made any dividends. The mine has not stood so well in the market as it would, owing to the large number of shares, which is 10,000.

I now turn to the ST. AGNES DISTRICT, which, though at one period rich, is at present poor. Pedn-an-Brea has been making profit for some years past; it is principally worked on tribute, but they are not doing much by way of exploring. Tin is found in the mine in countless numbers of small strings and branches, the ground is easy for breaking, soft for stamping, and they are likely to go on raising the usual quantity of tin for some years to come. I wonder they do not try to open up some new ground.—WHEAL KITTY has produced considerable quantities of tin, and has paid some small dividends. I do not think it will make a great tin mine, though it is likely to go on, with the present price for tin, paying small dividends.—PENHALE is an old mine recently set to work, principally by Wheal Kitty adventurers. At the commencement it showed very good indications, but it has not turned out according to expectation. The St. Agnes district, I am sorry to say, is looking rather gloomy.

I have now gone through all the tin districts named, but might have said something more on tin mining in the Camborne and Redruth districts, which I will take another opportunity of doing. We see the produce of copper is falling off in those once rich copper mines south of Carn Brea HILL. Wheal Buller sales are getting

very low for copper, and the lode changing into tin. They are now getting upwards of 4 tons of tin per month; they prepare for a tin mine, and have a steam-stamp mill working, which is not yet fully supplied. I have no doubt but Wheal Buller, Wheal Bassett, South Francis, West Bassett, and North Bassett, will settle down as tin mines. They are all selling tin at the present moment, and the bottom levels in each of those mines are showing stronger indications for tin than for copper. Wheal Union has produced considerable quantities of tin, but has not made any profit, the produce of the lode being only 2½ or 3½ cwt. tin per 100 sacks; this is too low to expect any profitable results to follow. I think at deeper levels the produce may improve; the lode is large, but very hard for breaking and stamping. Unless the produce improve I see no hope for their tin lode.

In taking a retrospective glance at mining in Cornwall, I am struck with this fact:—The copper mines are on the decline. With one exception, I see no lasting copper mine opening up; that exception is West Seton; there they have more copper discovered than in any mine in the county. If we look at North Roskear, Wheal Seton, North and South Croft, East Pool, they are all poor, and I have very little hope of their making any profits on their copper returns; and, being a considerable distance from the granite, I have doubts of their making profitable tin mines. East Pool, being nearer the granite may in time become a profitable tin mine.

Tin was first mined for in Cornwall; and I believe the time is not far distant when most of our productive copper mines, if not all, will have to be worked as tin mines. I have no fear for our county, but believe there is tin enough in Cornwall to meet the wants of the world for ages to come, only, as I before said, a good price must be had for it.—Sept. 18.

A MINE ADORE.

P.S.—I hope my communication may be received in good spirit. I am endeavouring to convey as much general knowledge as I could obtain, and that in a fair and liberal manner; and I hope that some other agent may follow, by contributing particulars of actual workings in some other districts.

#### MINING IN IRELAND.—THE BROW HEAD MINE.

Sir,—Mr. Henwood, in his remarks "On Mining Prospects in the West of Ireland," says, in your *Journal* of the 3d inst., in his description of the Brow Head Mine, "Well might one of Cornwall's most capital mining authorities exclaim, when standing on the point of the cliff, admiring the long streaks of green carbonate of copper and red oxide of iron extending from the cliff to the sea, 'This is the mine, this is the mine, this is the mine.' This I take it must be hyperbole. Most of the mining world know what the celebrated Trevelyan has been in his palmy days—a wonder! which few, if any, mines in Cornwall could rival; and placing the two mines in juxtaposition, it may be allowed to state that the Trevelyan Mine, under different companies, has divided upwards of 800,000*l.* From 1814 to June, 1848, it returned the enormous quantity of 307,970 tons copper ore, which realised 1,879,754*l.* 7s. 6d. Starting as these figures may appear to some of your readers, they are facts that can neither be disputed or denied.

Now, if the Brow Head Mine is a match for this I am perplexed beyond measure why so much effort is not made to develop its immense riches. Why is this? Is it from want of ability or energy on the part of the officials? Why do they not speak out, and let the world know what they are doing, and not keep the mine a close borough, and to themselves? Why is not this mine reported in the *Journal* as other mines are? Have they an El Dorado of which they are afraid for the world to know? If the Brow Head Mine be such as Mr. Henwood affirms it to be, why did not the agents report it? Was it incapacity that prevented them? If so, the proprietors should, ere now, have called in other parties who would do it, and no doubt the mine would long ago have been honoured with a shaft in the proper position to command a large section of the property, and a steam-engine erected to drain the water and haul the stuff, which at present the mine is devoid of.

From all that can be learned the property is a valuable one, if properly worked, but in its present imbecile state it is of very little value, except the officials, to lord or adventurers.—Sept. 26.

ANGLA.

#### NORTH DOLCOATH MINE.

Sir,—On perusing the *Journal* of Sept. 17, I was rather surprised to find "A Mine Agent" contradicting Capt. W. Thomas, of Roskear, with the successful discovery of the silver lode at North Dolcoath Mine. With all due deference to Capt. Thomas's ability, I must beg to contradict this assertion; and, perhaps, a brief but plain statement of facts may serve to set this matter in its true light before your readers. On May 25, 1858, I was requested by Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds to inspect and report on North Dolcoath Mine, which I did on May 29, and found them driving an adit level on a supposed lode, and reported by Capt. Thomas as being in two parts, 1 ft. wide altogether, composed of gossan and spar. My inspection convinced me to the contrary—as it was then so in a now—and I suggested a suspension of operations thereon, and advised a cross-cut to be driven north; it was at once carried out, which, fortunately, led to the discovery of the present silver lode. After driving about 5 fms. on this lode, I was again called on to inspect the mine, and found some ore in this lode which I did not understand, and immediately took a stone of it to Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear (our present manager), and suggested to him the probability of it containing silver. He requested me to get it assayed at once; I took it to my house to do so on the first opportunity.

In the interim Capt. Thomas called there, and obtained the stone from my wife, had it assayed, and the result proved as stated in your *Journal* of Oct. 30, 1858. I have since been appointed resident agent on the mine; and have also had a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a gold watch and chain, presented to me by the adventurers, for the successful issue of my suggestions, with the following inscription thereon:—"Presented to Capt. James Paull by Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds, in recognition of his services, more particularly in discovering the silver lode at North Dolcoath Mine, March 14, 1859."

JAMES PAULL, Agent at North Dolcoath Mine.

#### NORTH DOWNS MINE.

Sir,—I have already stated that I have no intention of prolonging this discussion; the facts, as stated by me in my first communication, having begun to speak for themselves. I merely reply to "Observer's" last to correct any ideas that my fellow-sharholders may form prejudicially to their own interests. If "Observer" were to write a whole page I fear it would have no better effect than that of confirming the opinion of the shareholders as to the "ill feeling" against the present management, and of which the manner he reiterates about a series of *unhappy* events having been sunk, in order that the ore might be stopped away four months before they ought to be, is of itself sufficient to prove "Observer" knows perfectly well that there has been only one sumptuous mine in the whole mine, and that the course of ore laid open is not stopped away, but remains as a reserve. I am sorry that "Observer" should so far have forgotten himself as to make those misstatements, but I am in duty bound to show my fellow-sharholders that they are without foundation. If any of the shareholders entertain a doubt on the subject, an enquiry of the manager and purser, Mr. Francis Pryor, would, I have no doubt, be courteously answered, as well as to whether the "Old Briggan main lode" is, or is not, the main lode of North Downs.

"Observer" was on the question of the adit; it may be that he did not expect his venture ground to have been cut under his feet, as was the case in the *Journal* of Sept. 10, wherein I proved how the Old Briggan Company had lost the main lode in the adit level. After the would-be disparaging remarks on North Downs it will, no doubt, be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the mine continues steadily to improve, and that the reserves are rapidly increasing. The samplings are now treble in value what they were twelve months since, and are likely to be much greater than at present. My remarks on this subject must now be considered at an end.

AN OLD ADVENTURER IN NORTH DOWNS.

#### MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—TALIESIN MINE.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your *Journal* of Sept. 10, with reference to my connection with this property, which requires of me an explanation, both as respects the formation of the company and the working of the mine.

After an investigation of many mineral properties in Wales, I was induced (in conjunction with a gentleman who had been for many years associated in the development of a large mineral undertaking in North Wales) to take lease of the above mine, at the very favourable royalty of one-fourteenth, a concession which I regarded as peculiarly advantageous, particularly as I found the mines in the same county, so successfully worked by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, were paying the high royalty of one-tenth. After proving the mine, by raising nearly 1000*l.* worth of ore, we sought to establish a company for the more extensive development of the property. The price required for the mine, ore, and machinery was 2000*l.* in cash and 2000 shares, a sum by no means extravagant when it was considered that upwards of 20,000*l.* had been previously expended upon the property. My own immediate friends, after having satisfied themselves of the legitimacy of the enterprise, by seeing their own special reports, and the very favourable report of the captain, my partner invoked the assistance of the "barrier-at-law," referred to in your *Journal*, and, with the promise of 600*l.* worth of free shares, he agreed to join the direction, and render his valuable services in the establishment of the company; these consisted in finding a brother "barrier-at-law" to join the direction (with the tempting bait of 600*l.* worth of shares), and a firm consisting of four lawyers as solicitors to the company. Fortified with such legal appliances as these, you would readily suppose, Mr. Editor, that it would have been impossible for us to have been driven into the meshes of law; but no sooner was the project launched, and the said law firm, capitalising the simplicity of the simple character of the company, had been driven into that it recognised no specific capital, and the representation of a certain amount of capital in the prospectus was a breach of contract with the shareholders, who had contributed to a less amount. The ire of the shareholders was first kindled by finding these said "barriers-at-law" had not paid up their qualification; and before the lapse of many months I found myself involved in all the inextricable difficulties of law; and though advantageous offers were made by some of the shareholders for the rescission of the company and purchase of the property, yet we were unable to entertain them, from the circumstance of our having executed an agreement with the directors of the company for the purchase of the mine, the terms of which were embodied in the deed-book. Thus we were deprived of the ore we had raised, and unable to re-sell the property, or obtain any portion of the purchase-money; added to which, I had to sustain all the annoyances of an action at *nisi prius*, which was referred to another "barrier-at-law" to state the facts for the decision of the judges *in banco*. Years were expended in "settling the case," no agreement as to the facts was ever arrived at, and after a protracted litigation the several parties agreed to pay the liabilities, and thus escaped the still more terrible costs of a winding-up order in the Court of Chancery—a procedure which would unquestionably have involved the respective litigants in enormous costs, notwithstanding the legal assistance of two "barriers-at-law" and four solicitors were employed in the construction of the company.

As to the inherent and intrinsic value of the mine, it had been confirmed by every party who was capable of forming an opinion on mineral property. The failure of success by the respective parties named in my impression was entirely attributable to the defective system of working employed. When I commenced working the mine, I found that former parties had driven the adit level for nearly 30 or 40 fms. on the side of the lode; and by driving a cross-cut we were enabled to get a large body of ore at a very trifling cost. The circumstance of the party referred to by you as having expended 15,000*l.* on the mine in a very short space of time may be readily accounted for, inasmuch as they were employed in sinking a shaft, and driving one of the most tortuous levels which was probably ever driven, in order to discover the lode which was so profitably worked in the upper or adit level, and they actually passed it undiscovered, and abandoned the mine! We were unable to prosecute our workings in this quarter, from the circumstance of the engine being incapable to pump and haul from this depth; and I may mention here a fact which I have never known controverted in mining. The former parties admitted that they had lost the lode in this level—a view of their workings would convince any one that they worked without plan or system to find it, but I have never known a lode to be lost whilst the character of the lode, or slate rock, remained the same. A lode may "leave"—that is, be turned out of its natural course, which is peculiarly the case in Cardiganshire, and which requires the greatest skill and judgment on the part of the miner to regain it,—or it may become "squeezed"—that is, pressed from the superincumbent rock, as is the case in the Laxey and other mines, where the lode varies from a few inches to 15 ft. or more; but whilst the character of the rock in which a mineral vein remains unchanged, the lode can always be recovered. Although the mineral treasures of Cardiganshire have been successfully worked, yet for two centuries mining was in abeyance in that county, and it was not until spirited companies organised by the Messrs. Taylor during the last 25 years that it has been re-activated. Indeed, mining in Cardiganshire may now be said to be in its infancy;

and although numerous miners have been imported into that county from Cornwall and other mining districts, yet it is a well-known fact that the stratification of the two districts differ materially, and the system of working applicable in the one would be totally at fault in the other. As to the mine, there can be no two opinions as to the defective manner in which it has been worked—without system and without plan. When a builder erects a house he has the plan of the architect for his guide; and it would be equally futile to expect a mine to be so successfully worked without a plan to guide the miner as it would be to erect a house without the guiding plan of the architect.

JAMES BACON.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

#### THE DUNSLEY WHEAL PHOENIX, HILL BRIDGE, AND WHEAL SAMSON.

Sir,—I have received several applications from parties requesting to be informed what I feel disposed to do in respect to the former shareholders in these mines, whose interests therein have ceased, in consequence of the award obtained by me in the Court of Chancery. I at once reply, that these suits were instituted by me to settle the question of right or wrong which had arisen between me and the several companies; and those matters having now been fully decided by the entire properties being ordered to be re-assigned to me, free from all claim or encumbrance of the shareholders or any other persons, and improved by the outlay of the former companies, I am quite ready to give to the former shareholders a fair opportunity of participating in the future benefits of the mines, if they think proper.

I have already communicated with the solicitors of the late companies, and submitted to them my plan for a re-establishment of the mines, under which I am ready to re-lease shares to the former shareholders in a company to be registered under the Act for Limited Liability, on the condition that such shares shall be subject to the payment of calls to a limited extent for the proper management and working of the mines.

I will allow one fortnight from the present time, during which the former shareholders can declare their intention, either to take individually, or collectively through the former solicitors of the mines; and I take this opportunity of notifying that all certificates issued under the former directors are, by the late decree, rendered perfectly null and void.

I have since the dissolution of the late companies laid out a considerable sum in re-estimating and sustaining the mines, and I am so confident of their success, if properly worked, that I am ready, as formerly, to take my entire interest in shares.

FREDERICK S. THOMAS.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

##### WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street on Thursday.—Mr. ANTHONY HARRIS in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the statement of accounts, from which the subjoined is condensed.

Balance last audit.....	£4148 6 7
Copper ore sold.....	6446 17 0
Carriage.....	154 18 8
Materials sold.....	18 9 6=£10,768 8 9
Labour cost, May and June.....	£2908 6 5
Merchants' bills.....	719 10 0
Lords' dues.....	418 7 4
Interest account.....	3 0 4= 3,940 1 2

Leaving credit balance.....£ 6,828 7 7

The profit on the two months' working was 2680*l.* 1*l.* The following report, from Capt. Francis Pryor, was then read:—

Sept. 28.—I remained underground too late to give you a detailed report of the mine. My object in leaving it to the very last was to endeavour to see my views realised in the 10 fms. level, which I have from time to time written you on. Although poor as it has been, and stated by others it would remain so, I am glad to congratulate the shareholders that my opinion has been proved to be correct; we have to-day cut a lode, worth fully 20*l.* per fm. The 17 and 18 also opening well, worth 20*l.* per fm. Although I have not time to go into particulars, I mention that we have in no way encroached on our reserves, and although only last week we sold 3000*l.* worth, we have another 3000*l.* ready for sale, and now 1000*l.* worth on the mine besides.

Mr. DUNSFORD said that since the committee had met a telegram had been received from Capt. Pryor, which fully proved the importance of the discovery in the 10 fms. level. Mr. Pryor had come from underground—a splendid course of ore in the 10 fms. level at West Caradon.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception and adoption of the reports and accounts, said their position had much improved. They stated at the last meeting that they hoped to declare a dividend on this occasion equal to that then declared, and he could congratulate them that they were enabled to fulfil their promise, and at the same time increased their balance by 600*l.*. Their profit on the two months' working had been 2680*l.* 1*l.*, and at their next meeting they would be in a position to pay the same dividend as he should presently propose, and carry forward at least the same amount as they would to-day, so that he might premise that the time was not far distant when they would be able to pay a bonus also. He then moved that a dividend of 4*l.* per share be declared.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the merchants' bills were all paid?

Mr. DUNSFORD said that everything was paid close up—there was not a penny owing to any one. And in answer to another question, stated that the discovery referred to in the telegram was on the Menallus lode.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would be preferable if Capt. Pryor were to continue his reports from one to another, so that what progress had been made at the points alluded to in one report might be ascertained from the next. As it was, this was very difficult.

Mr. DUNSFORD said that the committee had made that suggestion to Capt. Pryor, and it would no doubt be acted upon in the report which would be received to-morrow.

The dividend of 4*l.* per share was then agreed to, and the meeting, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, separated.

##### MOLLAND MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Thursday. Lient. WATSON, R.N., in the chair.

Mr. W. NEWTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were read and approved.—The agent's report was read, as follows:—

Sept. 28.—Since the last quarterly meeting our operations have been confined to sinking the engine-shaft, driving the 32nd, and stopping the back of the said level both east and west of the engine-shaft. Nine men are engaged in sinking the engine-shaft, which is now about 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 32; we have not made so much progress here as I expected we should, in consequence of the ground having proved close and wet in sinking through. The stratum is composed principally of stiff kyllas, occasionally traversed by veins of quartz; this kind of ground has hitherto proved the most congenial for bearing ore in this locality. In another month, with good speed, I expect we shall get the shaft down to a 42 fm. level, and divided and cased for throwing down the whim-kibbles; every exertion is being made to accomplish this desirable object, in order that a cross-cut may be put out to the lode with as little delay as possible. The 32 is extended 37 fms. east of the engine-shaft on the course of the lode, which was productive more or less nearly the whole distance; in the last 2 or 3 fms. the lode, although 2½ ft. wide, has been found poor, comparatively speaking, a slide having been met with here some three or four weeks ago, which continued to carry its head nearly parallel with the lode to within the last two or three days; this slide is now altering its course, and to all appearance will soon cross this lode, when I think we may expect a change for the better, provided the lode be not heaved out of its course; in driving this level thus far the lode has been found heaved about by slides as in the levels above; the ground in the present end is very easy for driving—set to two men, at 3*l.* 10*l.* per fm.; in the back of this level a good deal of ore ground has been stopped away, and to all appearance a good deal remains to be taken away, which will produce from 1 to 1½ tons of ore per fathom; six men are engaged here stopping, at 3*l.* 5*l.* per fathom, where the lode will at present produce 1½ tons of ore per fm. In one of the high backs where we worked out the lode to a floor of hard ground, the lode appears to be freeing itself again, and although the ground will not pay for stopping, yet I think it would be very desirable to run it up a single rise or 2 fms. to prove the lode. There is a good lode gone down in the bottom of this level in several places, which would produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; this, I think, augurs well for the next level. All the ore ground in sight in the back of this level west, which was very short, has been taken away. The ore which we now have at surface I estimate at 28 tons, 24 tons dressed and 4 tons undressed, besides 3 or 4 tons of refuse ore. We have not raised so much ore in this as in the previous quarter, in consequence of the lode in the 32nd having fallen off in its produce. The air, too, was dead at certain seasons, so that the men could not work with that facility they otherwise would. I am glad to say, however, that the air is now very good throughout the mine. In conclusion, I beg to say that, looking at the ground we have opened in the 32nd east, and the lode gone down in the bottom, I think we may reasonably expect to meet with a productive lode in the 42 fm. level; this point we are endeavouring to reach as soon as possible. The ore I estimate at the usual quality.—T. BENNETT.

The statement of accounts showed:—

Balance last audit.....	£ 0 15 0
Call.....	279 16 0
Ore sold.....	351 16 7
Spare materials.....	53 13 4
Loan by secretary.....	54 12 1=£474 13 0
Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., June, July, and Aug. £494 4 4	
Discount on prompt payment of calls, ore bills, &c.,	6 19 3
Repaid loans and interest.....	185 18 9= 687 2 4

Leaving balance credit.....£ 63 10 8

There was a balance of assets over liabilities of 67*l.* 8*l.* 8d.

The SECRETARY said the slides in the Molland were invariably congenial, as they did not throw the lode out of its course.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, replied that the ore sold had realised more than 5*l.* per ton, since which time the standard had improved.

The SECRETARY thought there could be no doubt when the 42 was attained their returns would improve; at present they were about 1 or 1½ fathom from that



the date of the said call being made, a special general meeting shall be convened to declare the shares so in default forfeited, and to decide upon proceedings being taken against the defaulting parties to compel payment of their quota of the costs up to the date of such forfeiture.—A call of 1s. per share was then made.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### GREAT WHEEL BUSY UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 27, Austin Friars, on Thursday, Mr. J. E. MAYHEW in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The agents' report was then read, as follows:—  
Sept. 28.—In the past two months we have sunk the engine-shaft 16 feet, below the 110, by eight men and four boys; the lode below the 110 has been very small, but from present appearances we look forward to an improvement, the lode now being full 2 feet wide, spotted with copper ore. In the 110 east the lode is 20 in. wide, unproductive, and the ground spare for driving. In the 110 rise against Fielding's shaft, rising by eight men, ground hard, and our progress slow; lode 2 feet wide, producing stamping work for tin. In the 100 east the lode is 8 feet wide, worth 25s. per fm. for copper and tin. In the 100 west the lode is small and unproductive. In the 90 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fm. for copper and tin. In the 90 west, east of the 100, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stamping work; this lode is 5 fms. east of the 100 end. In the 70, east of Mathew's, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 12s. per fm. for tin. In the 50, east of Mathew's, the lode is from 6 to 8 feet wide, yielding a little copper, and from the samples we have taken out, this level is likely to produce a very large quantity of tin-stuff, being in unworked ground as deep as the 70, and as high as the 40, which is 34 fms. apart. In the 40, east of Mathew's, the lode is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, about 6 fms. in length most of the lode taken away as high as the adit, about this point we expect to raise a quantity of good stamping work; in both of these levels we purpose driving, and stop the tin ground on tribune. In the 30, west of Davey's, no lode taken down for the last 15 fms.; in driving this level we expect to meet with a cross-course in about 6 to 9 fathoms more driving, when it is likely to drain the Black Dog Mine, which is full of water to the 30; but in the 30, the 20, and the 10 fm. levels, we find a quantity of ore ground standing. King's shaft is clear to the 80, and we have this day commenced to clear west towards the end. Pinner's shaft is below the 80 about 3½ fms., the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stamping stuff for tin. At Offord's shaft, sinking below the 100, by six men, the lode is 20 in. wide, disordered. In the 70 winze, west of King's, the lode is 4 feet wide, with a kindly appearance, yielding stamping work. In Pinner's shaft, west of King's, in bottom of the 50, the lode is 1½ feet wide, worth 7s. per fm. for tin. Our tributes for tin and copper are much the same as for the past two months; we are getting on with all dispatch with the dressing-floors, smith's shop, and other surface works. We propose the following work for the coming quarter:—To sink the engine-shaft, by eight men and four boys; to drive the 110 east, by four men and two boys; to rise at Fielding's shaft to hole, by eight men; to drive the 100 east, by six men and three boys; to drive the 100 west, by four men; the 90 east to stop or drive, by six men and three boys; Pinner's shaft to sink, by four men; the 80, west of King's, by two men and two boys; the rise above the 80 to Mathew's shaft, by three men; to drive the 50, east of Mathew's, by two men and one boy; to drive the 40, east of Mathew's shaft, by two men and one boy; to drive the 60, west of Davey's, by four men; to drive the 70, east of Mathew's, by two men; to sink the 90 winze, east of Offord's, by four men; to sink the 70 ditto, west of King's, by two men; to sink the 70 stop west, west of King's, by two men; to sink Symons' shaft below surface, by four men; and drive a 70 cross-cut to cut Williams' lode, by two men and two boys. Total number of men, 69; boys, 15; landers 6, and fillers 8.—Western Mine: We are still cutting down Reed's engine-shaft below the 23; we hope in ten days from this time to complete the shaft to the bottom of the 20, the lode will be in sinking for beams and clams, and the 20, or 20-in. plunger, after which we shall drain at the diagonal shaft to the 40 or deeper levels. The 23 east, on Out's lode, is 9 in. wide, containing stones of ore. At Out's shaft, sinking below the 23, the ground favourable, now 4 fms. below the 23. On Reed's lode, in Bawden's winze, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 3s. per fathom. In the 33 stop, towards Out's shaft, we are getting on, but still 3 fathoms west of the shaft. Our tribute pitches are much as usual; we are preparing the dressing-house, and making dressing-floors with all dispatch.—JOHN DELBRIDGE, J. EDWARDS, J. FETTERICK, J. BRYANT, E. RICHARDS.

The statement of accounts showed:—  
Balance last audit.....£2916 2 6  
Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., May.....2868 13 0  
Ditto June.....2768 8 4  
Ditto July.....2838 0 0 = £11,387 3 9  
Call.....£3040 0 0  
Copper ore sold.....5167 17 6  
Tin ores.....2796 7 1 = 8,964 4 7  
Balance, debit.....£ 2,422 19 2

The SECRETARY stated that since the last general meeting he had visited the mine monthly, and the progress made during the past month had been such that he felt perfectly certain if the men on the mine performed a fair day's work for a fair day's wages Great Wheel Busy would, for the coming three months, more than pay costs; that, of course, did not include the western mine. At the present time, however, their manager had many difficulties to encounter. The dressing-floors at the tin department were in a very unsatisfactory state, the stamps were uncovered, and no part of the dressing-floors were protected from the coming winter. All those things must necessarily be done, which would, however, consume a large amount of timber and labour. The burning ovens were in an inefficient condition—an additional oven would be required, and the floors considerably extended, to enable the dresser to return the alimes. They had, however, during the past month, sold 16 tons of tin, which produced 1100s.—the best sale they had had for some time past. He was quite certain, when the dressing improvements were carried out, that by Jan. 1, in the ensuing year, the returns would be equal to 20 tons per month. Transvaars were being laid down at surface, more particularly from Mathew's to the 20, and from the 20 to the 30. At the present time that part of the mine was being cleared up to the underground operations, a considerable deal of dead work had to be performed. A cross-cut had been set to drive on the cross-course. In the 70 they had cut Williams' lode, which has not been seen below the adit, but above the adit thousands of pounds worth of copper ore had been returned. Though that mine had been in for two years, and the cross-cut to be extended was not more than 18 fms., yet that important point had never been prosecuted. Pinner's shaft had to be holed from the 80 to the 90, King's from the 70 to the 80, Fielding's to the 110, Offord's to the 110, and Mathew's from the 70 to the 80 fm. levels. Black Dog Mine required to be cleared, and from Davey's up to Black Dog; all that work required to be done during the ensuing three months, hence the cost would not decrease, although the returns would be increased. He fully believed by the end of the year the mine would be in a good state of working, and he trusted profitable results would be obtained. In the coming quarter he had no doubt the western mine would come into the ticketing; and from the ore he saw at surface he hoped that not a less sampling than 50 tons would be returned, the quality of the ore being very superior to the Busy ores. By the end of the present year he hoped the western mine would be unwatred, and sinking below the 40 commenced. The lodes, though small, were easy to explore, and the ore was of good quality. A small parcel of 8 or 10 tons at surface gave a produce of 17s. He might also state that the returns for August, which were not included in the balance-sheet, amounted to 2200s., which was an increase upon the sale of the previous month of 350s.

Mr. KITZELER stated that he had purchased an interest in that mine from the good reputation in which it was held by Cornish miners. He thought they had been unfortunate in the management, but he had still great faith in the ultimate success of their undertaking. He was glad to hear so good an account of the last month's returns, and he believed the mine would soon take a better position, not only with the out-adventurers, but also with the Cornish people.

Mr. ROWLANDS stated that a short time since he was on the mine, when he examined the whole of the machinery, and he believed there was no mine in the county so well supplied as Great Wheel Busy.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the quantity of water at the western mine, said that a consultation had been held on the mine with Mr. Sims, the engineer, and Mr. Husband, of the Hayle Foundry. The matter had been thoroughly gone into, and his report was exceedingly satisfactory. That was in Aug., and since that report the engine had been relieved 1½ strokes per minute. When the 20 fm. level plunger was fixed to the 30, the engine would be still further relieved. He had no hesitation in saying that, although they had the water from the neighbouring old mines, there remained a considerable power to take them down to the 100, or 60 fms. below the present depth of the mine.

In answer to a question from a shareholder relative to the reports as to the bottom of the western mine, or the 40 fm. level, the SECRETARY stated that he had been informed by some old tributers who were working in bottom of the 40, that on Reed's lode there was a run of ore 20 fms. in length, and the bottom of the mine was like "a brass pan"; but the mine had always been under-stopped, it being worked dry by the Old North Downs engine, as well as that of North Trekerby.

A SHAREHOLDER stated that he had no doubt Out's lode would form a junction with that of Reed's, and that the lode having been driven in a productive line in the upper levels they might naturally look forward to a fine course of ore at the junction. The kilias in which the lode ran were of the most mineralised character, and no miner could walk over the burrows but who would pronounce a judgment in favour of the speculation. Their difficulties, he thought, were now nearly over, and he thought he could assure his co-adventurers that in 1860 the credit would be on the right side.

In answer to an enquiry as to how it was the tributers' balances were so exceedingly heavy, it appeared that for the months for which those balances were given they took up two-thirds of the returns.

The SECRETARY stated that was a matter which the committee had thoroughly gone into, and when on the mine had made a minute investigation into the whole of the proceedings, in company with Capt. Nancarrow. It was then proved that, for the four months ending in July, the average wages of the tributers were upwards of 4s. per man, including the boys—a state of things against which no mine could stand, let it be ever so rich. The committee likewise found that the tributers had it all their own way, and that they really did not work more than four days in the week; that they considered reflected seriously upon the manager, and proved that he was unequal to the responsibility of carrying on the operations of that great undertaking.

Mr. LEIGH made some remarks upon the subject of supplies, and enquired if they were adventurers who supplied the mine with materials, &c.

The SECRETARY replied that the manager was instructed to give the merchants, who were adventurers, the order for the supplies, provided the price and quality were the same as those which would be supplied by strangers.

Mr. HIGGS enquired if the engine recently erected had been put up with a view to drain Old Halenbeg? The SECRETARY replied that the main object was to relieve Great Wheel Busy engine. There could be no doubt that their engines were draining the whole district. He might state that at present they had no intention of draining Old Halenbeg.

The report was unanimously approved, and the accounts passed and allowed, and a call of 5s. per share was made.

The CHAIRMAN was unwilling to make any invidious or reflective remarks, but he might state that when, at the request of the committee, Captain Nancarrow sent in his resignation, they appointed Captains Richards and Edwards to manage their affairs until such time as a man equal to the task could be selected. Some time after Capt. Delbridge was recommended to the committee as a man eminently qualified to fill the important office of manager, and after mature deliberation Captain Delbridge was appointed, subject, of course, to the approval or otherwise of shareholders.

Mr. J. FIELD said that when in Cornwall he had made some little enquiry as to the estimation in which Capt. Delbridge was held in the district, and the general impression was that he was a good man, and a strict disciplinarian.

The CHAIRMAN said that the terms on which their new manager had accepted the office were, that he must devote his exclusive attention to the mine, and not hold another appointment, nor place any relation upon the mine without the previous sanction of the committee, and that his salary be 15 guineas per month.

Mr. HIGGS bore testimony to the ability and zeal of Capt. Delbridge. He was a man of considerable experience, and a good timer.

The SECRETARY had known Capt. Delbridge for several years, and he had never had

occasion to find one single fault with that agent's management. He believed him to be a hard-working and persevering man. Capt. Delbridge had already effected considerable improvement in the general state of the mine. The costs had already been somewhat reduced, and he thought there could yet much more be effected in that way. In every department there had been a reduction; and there could be no doubt, while their costs would be reduced, a larger amount of ground would be laid open, and the returns materially increased.

Mr. J. FIELD said that in their manager they required a man who had power sufficient to control the whole of their affairs on the mine, and one whose attention and energy would be exclusively devoted to the work.

The CHAIRMAN said it was on that account that they had selected Capt. Delbridge. It was the discipline he had exercised in other mines that had induced the committee to appoint him manager of Great Wheel Busy.

It was then unanimously resolved that the appointment of Capt. Delbridge as manager be confirmed.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an observation, said they had only dressed their crop tin; all the alimes, which were in great quantity, had been left untouched.

Mr. FIELDING said it was a satisfactory feature, that not only had their tin increased, but a good price had been obtained.

Mr. J. FIELD observed that Mr. Harvey was very sanguine as to the result of their undertaking.—The committee of management were then re-elected.

Mr. KITZELER thought their prospects were far more encouraging than they had been. Votes of thanks to the committee and secretary having been unanimously accorded, the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### NORTH DOLCOATH MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, Mr. H. W. WOOD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the holding of the usual quarterly meeting had been unavoidably postponed until that occasion. In consequence of the absence from London of the principal member of the committee, Mr. Vivian, who was attending to the business of the company in Cornwall. He (the Chairman) had also been absent from the country on business, which had prevented the meeting being held at the usual time.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the accounts for the quarter were submitted, which showed:—  
Balance last audit.....£ 412 12 2  
Ore sold.....1119 8 0 = £1531 17 7  
Mine cost.....£ 472 18 0  
Merchants' bills.....119 18 8  
Office expenses, salaries, and sundries.....27 19 7  
Dues.....57 12 7  
Law costs, arbitration account.....40 0 0  
Engine.....450 0 0 = 1168 8 7  
Balance, credit.....£ 263 9 0

The CHAIRMAN said the accounts presented showed the actual balance in hand, after paying 450s. for the steam-engine, and liquidating all past expenditure. The committee had deemed it advisable to continue that course with regard to the financial arrangement—the discharging of all liabilities previous to the making up of the accounts, by which no arrears could possibly accrue. But that course greater confidence would be inspired both in the shareholders and the public, and the position and value of their property materially enhanced. If no shareholder had any enquiry to make, he would move that the accounts be passed and allowed.—The resolution being put, was carried *anv. con.*

The reports were then read, as follows:—  
Sept. 24.—The engine-shaft has been sunk 3 fms. below the deep adit level, and the elvan has just been intersected, through which we are now, therefore, sinking; the ground is now harder, and there is a great deal more water to contend with, still we hope to be able to continue sinking, and thus to be able to drain the lode in the bottom of the deep adit before the engine may be ready to work. Judging from the very valuable lode driven through in the deep adit, and from the quantity of silver ore which we have obtained from this operation, working in the back of the level named, we must have an exceedingly rich lode standing in the bottom of the deep adit, which will be available as soon as it is drained by the engine-shaft. In the deep adit level, east of the engine-shaft, we have been driving recently through a lode disordered by the elvan, but now find the main part is standing a little to the south, towards which we are driving, and which we expect to intersect in a few feet. We have driven north on a cross-course in the deep adit level, and intersected a lode, on which we have opened eastward 3 fms. This lode is not of so fine a character as the main lode, but presents some favourable features, and has produced some good silver ore. We are continuing to drive north on the cross-course, believing that there is another lode near at hand. There are several lodes in the north part of our set, from which good results may be anticipated, which we have yet to intersect in the deep adit level, and we shall make it one of our principal objects to carry out this operation. The stops in the backs of the deep and shallow adits are producing silver gossan of good quality, but until we are able to work the main lode below the deep adit our sales of ore, although good for a mine of such little depth, will not be so great as they have been. But as the boundary question with the owners of West Dolcoath has now been settled by arbitration, and the shaft and gossan in the western part of our set are placed in our undisputed possession, we shall as soon as the Chancery injunction has been removed, which we understand will be in November, be able to work this part of the mine. As, however, a good steam-engine has been purchased we shall now proceed to erect it with all possible dispatch, and shall, therefore, soon be in a position to open up the resources of this extraordinary mine in depth.—J. VIVIAN, W. THOMAS.

Sept. 26.—A full report of the mine has been forwarded to you from the proper authorities, in addition to which I beg to hand you the following remarks:—The engine which I have purchased is of 36-in. cylinder, 8-ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler of 10 tons, and the first piece of rod in the shaft, together with all the brick and wood work of the house, excepting only the doors and windows. It is an excellent engine, of the newest and best description, and having only worked about 12 months, is as good as new. Tenders for building the engine-house by contract will be received on Saturday next, immediately after which the erection of it will be commenced, and I should say that it would be completed, the engine placed in it, and in course of working, within three months from this time. We may be able to continue sinking the engine-shaft in the meantime, but this is doubtful, as the elvan rock which has recently been met with in the engine-shaft is very much harder than the description of rock through which we were before sinking, and this change in the country has also been attended with a much greater influx of water. We may have, therefore, to depend on our returns from the backs of the shaft, together with the balance in hand, for defraying the working expenses, the cost of the engine, and its erection, until sufficient time has elapsed after the engine has been set to work to allow of the shaft being sunk to the 10 fm. level, and the rich lode standing in the bottom of the deep adit level thus drained, and rendered capable of being worked. The back of the deep adit continues to produce silver gossan of good quality, and our present returns are leaving a profit on our regular working cost, but we must now look forward to, and provide for, an increased expenditure. Directly, however, that we are enabled to work the lode below the deep adit, I have every reason to believe that our returns will be much larger than they have been, and the profit in proportion. In reference to that part of the set the right to which has been disputed by another party, the arbitrators have placed the boundary so that neither our past nor future operations are, or will be, in the slightest degree trenching on; and the Silver shaft, which has been made of so much importance, has been left in our possession. Before, however, we can work in the ground which formed the subject of dispute, the Chancery injunction must be removed; and you have, of course, learnt as well as myself from our solicitor that this cannot be done until November. Even then, however, our resources from this part of the mine ought not to be estimated at too high a rate, as a large quantity of the elvan in the back of the shallow adit, which is the only about 4 fms. deep, has been already taken away by ancient miners, together with the copper ore which it contained. Whether this gossan contains silver in such large quantities as that further east, from which we have derived all our past sales, is doubtful; I am inclined to think it does not. At all events, this part of the mine also must be worked at a greater depth before it can be expected to yield returns of much importance. We hope to meet with good silver ground again in driving the deep adit east, on the main lode; but at present, and for some time past, the quantity of silver in the gossan in this part of the mine is not so great as it was some time ago. The quantity of the ore which has already yielded satisfactory results, and with work of intersecting the whole of them, we have been driving the deep adit north. One lode has been intersected, and opened on a little, where it was found to produce a little copper and silver, but it is not of a very favourable character. I am of opinion that there are much finer lodes further north, some of which are likely to produce large quantities of silver, and that one is within a short distance of the lode already intersected; we shall, therefore, drive towards it without delay. Having drawn your attention to the principal points of interest in the mine, I have only to add, as one of the largest shareholders, and as holding myself responsible to the company for the well-working of the mine, that on looking at the comparatively heavy expenditure incurred since this time has been made and provided for, and this possibly before we may be in a position to increase our returns, it would be inconsistent with, and, in fact, opposed to, the interests of the shareholders to make any dividend at the next meeting. Should we, however, be able to work the lode below the deep adit before the following meeting, which is possible, as the engine-shaft may drain the lode before it reaches the next level, we may then again declare a dividend, which will, I trust, be the commencement of a long and uninterrupted series of meetings of the same satisfactory character.—W. C. VIVIAN.

The CHAIRMAN said the continued success attending the development of their property was alike satisfactory to the promoters and encouraging to shareholders; and he would add up to the present time their success had been almost unexampled, yet he was content, and in that opinion he was supported by several eminent mining authorities, that still further satisfactory results would shortly be realised. The success that had attended their operations had placed them in a position to declare two dividends in the first six months, and had they determined to deviate from the principle of paying for everything they found it necessary to obtain previous to the accounts being submitted to the shareholders, they could now declare another dividend. They had been able to effect the purchase of an excellent steam-engine under the most advantageous circumstances; they had, indeed, secured a steam-engine, with all necessary appendages, the estimated value of which was 1000s., for the amount stated in the balance-sheet—450s.; so that the only additional cost the company would have to sustain was the cost of an engine-house. Gossan, which represented a tolerably large interest, had consulted the opinion of several upon the property, or otherwise, of declaring a dividend at that meeting, and there was an unequivocal opinion that, considering the present position of the undertaking, a dividend had better not be declared on that occasion, and that their way had better be clearly seen, pursuing the development of their property quietly and efficiently as they had hitherto done, and looking rather to ultimate and permanent results than the realisation of a temporary divisible profit. There was every probability that the returns would soon be materially increased, and periodical dividends declared.

The CHAIRMAN thought, considering the very shallow depth to which their mine had been sunk, they had obtained the most extraordinary results. The engine would be erected on the main lode in the south part of the mine. It was a silver lode, which ran close to West Dolcoath.

Mr. THORNTHWAITE had recently visited the mine, and was exceedingly pleased with its generally favourable aspect. When down the shaft he saw the silver course, which presented the most favourable indications; but as yet their mine was very shallow.

The CHAIRMAN said there had been commenced a cross-cut, which was being driven into the northern part of the ground, where there was another lode which was considered to be very valuable; and their engine-shaft, they had every reason to believe, was close to the Dolcoath main lode. It might be stated also, as a very satisfactory indication, that from that part of their mine ore had already been taken away containing upwards of 200 tons of silver to the ton, the value of which might be estimated at about 50s. per ton.

Mr. W. THORNTHWAITE considered their property was very advantageously situated, so close to either side silver had been produced—from Great Dolcoath and from Rosewarne and Herland.

Mr. FERROUS quite agreed in the financial policy which their committee had wisely pursued—that of not allowing any arrears to accrue. It was a policy which must be satisfactory to proprietors, for thereby their real financial position was known.

The CHAIRMAN said the disputed silver and copper ground close by they had now recovered.

vered. He had been recently down the mine himself, and had minutely inspected the various points of interest. He there saw the very valuable lode which had already been referred to, extending for a considerable length, the only requisite being that it required draining, which would be commenced as soon as the erection of the engine had taken place. The cutting of the north lode was looked forward to with the most sanguine expectations; if it were cut as rich as the miners appeared to think it would be, the intrinsic value of their property would be materially enhanced.

Mr. THORNTHWAITE enquired whether its underlie had yet been ascertained?

The CHAIRMAN replied that they had not yet been able to discover that important point, but the miners had every reason to believe that the lode would prove of very great value. He (the Chairman) was much pleased with the general arrangements at the mine, which were ably conducted by Capt. J. Vivian, W. Thomas, and Faull—Capt. Vivian being one of the first mining authorities in Cornwall, and Capt. Thomas and Faull were also efficient miners. The erection of the engine-house was being proceeded with, and everything was carried on in the most satisfactory manner.

The reports were then unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN said the next matter for the meeting to consider was the appointment of a proprietor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Stephens, one of the members of the committee, whose removal to the country precluding him from attending to the affairs of the company. It was very desirable that that gentleman should have remained with them, as he was eminently a practical man; but he had sent a communication to the secretary to the effect that he intended to relinquish his position, and they must, therefore, accept that resignation with regret. There was a gentleman present whose acquaintance with public companies rendered him in every way qualified to fulfil the duties pertaining to the office of committee-man,—he referred to Mr. Winkworth. He (the Chairman) had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing that Mr. Winkworth be elected a member of the committee of management.

Mr. WINKWORTH, flattered by the application and the eulogistic manner in which their Chairman had been pleased to refer to him, would take a little time to consider the matter. At present his interest was small, but, of course, if he entered upon the committee he would interest himself, and he would confer with the committee of management in a few days, and give his reply.

It was then agreed that power be given to the committee to fill up the vacancy.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that if the sinking the engine-shaft drained that portion of the lode to which the Chairman had referred, they would thereby be enabled to take away the silver gossan before the engine commenced working, and thus increase their funds. Mr. GREGORY thought they would not require steam-power for the purpose of raising the ore until they were something like 60 or 70 fms. deep.

Mr. WINKWORTH thought the meeting would be neglecting a very important duty if it separated without acceding to the committee its best thanks for the zeal and ability they had displayed in watching over and directing the interests of the company. They had duties to perform which required the most assiduous attention and care, and that meeting would be very deficient in its duty if it did not avail itself of that opportunity of thanking them for the efficient services they had rendered. He would, therefore, propose that the best thanks of that meeting be given to the committee of management.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. THORNTHWAITE, was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledgement on behalf of the committee, thanked the meeting for its kind expression of feeling towards them. They had but one duty to perform,—to be as fair and honestly to attend to the interests of the company, which they had ever done and would continue to do. He thought he was not too sanguine when he hoped that the position of their property at the next meeting would be much more favourable than even on the present occasion.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### GAWTON COPPER MINING COMPANY

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austin Friars, on Monday, Mr. J. E. MAYHEW in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and approved. The accounts showed:—  
Mine cost, merchants' bills, dues, &c., May.....£194 6 8  
Ditto, June.....176 12 2  
Ditto, July.....201 12 0  
Ditto, August.....192 3 11 = £764 14 9  
Balance last audit.....£161 10 2  
Call.....200 0 0  
Arrears.....19 11 0  
Copper ore sold.....158 6 9  
Ditto, estimated.....132 19 0 = 652 6 11  
Balance, debit.....£112 7 10

The agent's report was then read, as follows:—  
Sept. 23.—The 50 fm. level is extended east on the course of the lode 80 fms. into the hill, being about 80 fms. from Bedford Consols boundary. At this point we have intersected the cross-course underlying west, which has heaved the lode about 8 fms. south, where it is again met with; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of pebbles, flint, and sulphur mudstone, at present much disordered, being still affected by the influence of the cross-course. The 50 west is driven from the engine-shaft 96 fms.; the lode in this level has been very ore for some distance, as you will perceive marked on the plan, and no doubt it will be found profitable for stoping, which we intend commencing as soon as the rise now up 6 fms. is communicated with the 36, which by rising and sinking I hope to accomplish by the end of October, should the ground continue as at present. In order to effect a speedy communication, I prefer rising by the side of the lode, and am, therefore, unable to raise it now. It is necessary to complete the rise and extend the 30 fm. level a little further west, previous to driving the cross-cut south to cut the south lode. The lode in the 26 and west is 6 ft. wide, and worth 9s. per fm.; the end is 7 ft. in advance of the rise coming up from the 50. The ore at this level is very similar to that at the 50, which indicates a continuation of ore ground from one level to the other. The average value of the lode in the different pitches is from 9s. to 10s. per fm. The expenditure will average 175s. per month, including stores, dues, &c., and from the present appearances of the mine the returns may be estimated at about 100s. per month. The prospects in the western part of the mine, extending away from the foot of the hill towards Okef Tor Mine, are decidedly gradually improving, and I fully expect to transmit to you a more cheering report for the next general meeting.—J. GILL.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the sale of ore had not realised so much as had been anticipated. With regard to the shares forfeited at last meeting, there remained only 102; upon the remainder the arrears had been paid. Those forfeited had been transferred to the committee, and remain in their hands till next meeting, when it would be for shareholders to determine what course with regard to them should be pursued.

The report was approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Mr. ROWLANDS (one of the committee) had recently visited the mine, and was much pleased with its general appearance.

Mr. F. WATSON had also recently visited the mine. He explained the various workings by means of a section. Shareholders would see the returns had been so great as was anticipated, in consequence of the ends not being quite rich until within the last few weeks; but he thought there was no doubt that by the next meeting a much more favourable aspect would be presented. A rise had been commenced to communicate the 36 with the 50, which would be completed, he thought, by the end of Oct. They were driving by the side of the lode, as thereby they were enabled to make greater speed in its development; and when all that ground was stripped down and taken away proprietors would, he thought, realise a profit. In the 36 a very fine piece of ore ground had been struck through. He thought that during the last two months their prospects had been materially improved, in which opinion he was supported by Mr. Capt. J. Gill, and others. In that part of the mine alone the yield of ore was 3 to 4 tons per fm. He might also mention that it was a very satisfactory, because an important, feature that within the last three weeks there had been traced a little grey ore, which had never been met with since he had known the mine. The ore in the 50 was of precisely the same character as that to which he had already alluded, but was mixed with mudstone. Their agent estimated their returns for copper only, not valuing the mudstone, which sold at about 14s. per ton. Upon the whole, he thought their prospects were far more encouraging than at the last meeting. The lode to the east of the cross-course, it appeared had just been cut; it was split up by the side of the cross-course, and when they got off he had no doubt they would discover a good bunch of ore. Looking to the adjoining mine, Bedford Consols, he saw in last week's *Mining Journal* that they had there an improvement going east, and in Devon and Cornwall United also there had been improvements going towards the hill. According to the Journal of last Saturday, the stops in the back of the level driving east were worth from 6 to 8 tons of ore per fm.—that was, going eastward towards the hill.

Mr. T. FULLER said, that in the deep adit level, going towards Bedford Consols, there was a capital lode.

The SECRETARY thought it was a gratifying feature that in the 50 fm. level the ore was of the same character as that in the 36.

Mr. ROWLANDS thought, from the tenour of their agent's reports, that he was over-optimistic in his estimates. He (Mr. Rowlands) had recently conversed with Capt. Gill upon the general prospects of their property, and he could not help saying that Capt. Gill would have been justified in having made the report somewhat more favourable.

Mr. T. FULLER said that, although their ore was somewhat mixed with mudstone, yet in depth there was no doubt mudstone would lessen and copper increase.

The SECRETARY said the pursuer held a large interest in the enterprise, which was of itself an encouraging fact; and, moreover, their pursuer was very sanguine as regarded the results. During the last four months there had been opened out a large amount of ore ground, which had been left untouched—in fact, the proprietors had, as it were, lent the money for the purpose of developing the resources of their property, to be returned shortly at a profit. There were between 25 and 30 fms. in the 50 and the 36 fm. levels, and no ore had been taken away from that part of the mine. The returns had been made from the old pitches, and not from the virgin ground. Therefore, as he had already said, their money had been expended in driving the levels to which he had referred.

Mr. F. WATSON said they had got through the cross-course, and the lode had been heaved, so that they must get from the cross-course some distance before they could possibly ascertain what result would be obtained. The lode in the 36 fm. level was worth 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee had gone thoroughly into the pecuniary position of the undertaking, and they had determined upon recommending that a call of 1s. 6d. per share should be made.

Mr. PETER WATSON had no doubt, when the winze was completed, that the mine would more than pay its costs.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a remark from Mr. Watts, said that all the money which had been expended was on the mine.

Mr. PETER WATSON did not know a mine that was worked cheaper. Additional facilities were now afforded by the railway recently opened for shareholders to visit their property, and judge for themselves of its intrinsic merits, and if dissatisfied they had their remedy. He had visited the mine twice, and from what he then saw he was sure every statement put forth by Capt. Gill could be implicitly relied on, that the mine was being worked as economically as possible, and he thought there could be no doubt that brighter day was fast approaching. They were not making heavy calls, as was the case with many mines; their calls had been small, and they were getting a little ore. The mine was being fairly laid open, and the returns they would shortly make would, they hoped, pay costs, and leave a











**WHEAL EMM.**—W. Edwards, Sept. 24: The engine-shaft is now down 7 fathoms below the 58, and is being sunk by nine men, at 137. per fathom. The 58 has been set to drive by four men, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the lode is very large, and composed chiefly of fluor-spar, with stones of yellow ore. We have not resumed the driving at this level west. In the 56 west we have had a continuation of very hard ground, and the men are now pressing the pump, and are not able to get the water out of the level, and meet with a charge of ground. The 46 east has been driven since the meeting about 4 fms. through a good ore lode, which yielded on an average about 2 tons per fathom, and still holds good; set to drive by four men, at 104. per fathom. The two niches in back of this level, within 40 fms. of the shaft, are very rich ore lode, set to drive by six men at 50s. per fathom. A pitch in back of this level was set at 39. 6d. in 17. The 22 has

**TREWEATHA.**—G. Richards, W. Rowe, Sept. 28: The engine-shaft is down 8 fms. 2 below the 90. The new engine-shaft, in the north ground is down 10 fms. below surface. During the past week we have intersected and passed through a beautiful black shale, thickly interspersed with mudstone, since which the water has increased.

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**SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.**—G. Reynolds, Sept. 27: We have sampled 11 tons of copper ore. No other change to notice since last report.



been driven 20 fms. for the quarter, part of this distance through a very fine lode; set to drive by four men, at 4s. per fathom, and holds out good prospects; two pitches in the back of this level are let at 3s. 6d. and 4s. in 12. The 10 has been driven 23 fms., about 8 fms. of which was through a strong ore lode, being a continuation of the same shoot of ore risen upon 11 fms. from the back of the 22; this end, for the present, is not so good, the lode having been split by a horse of kilaas, but carrying a small leader of ore on either wall; set to two men, 3s. per fathom. We have set one pitch in back of this level, at 6d. in 12. The cross-cut in the 34 is now 5 fms. north, and have not yet met with any footwall, but passed through a very large lode, showing occasional rich deposits of grey, black, and yellow ore. We purpose driving on this course, when we meet with the footwall. We weighed off on the mine, on Saturday last, 93 tons of ore, and hope to get 135 tons for the next sampling at Totnes. The points referred to warrant me in stating we have materially added to our prospects and reserves; the former are good, which we hope soon to see verified in the shape of increased returns.

**WHEAL EXMOUTH.**—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Boddie, Sept. 28: The engine-shaft is set to sink 4 fms. at 11s. 10s. per fm. The 72 cross-cut west is being driven as fast as possible, but the ground is at present rather hard. The lode in the winze sinking the 60 is not quite so good as it has been, but it will now yield from 4 to 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The 60 north, on east lode, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The winze in bottom of the 50 north is being sunk by the side of the lode, and will be continued until holed, when it will be taken down; we shall then be able to state its size and value. We have resumed the driving of the 40 north-to-day by two men. The rise in back of this level, over Forter's cross-cut, is yielding some lead ore, but not sufficient to mine. The cross-cut west, from the 10 south, has not as yet intersected any lode. All the machinery is in good working order.

**WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, Sept. 29: The shaftmen have been engaged getting out the ground for the claim below the 90, in which the north part of the lode is improving; it is full 2 ft. wide, composed of black and grey ore, in quartz and prisms, presenting very much the appearance of the lode in the western end (90). The lode in the 90 east is opening; in the back of the end there is a good stone of ore. After looking at the lode in the 80, where it began to make ore, I am expecting an alteration in this place for the better shortly. The lode in the 90 west is from 3 to 4 feet wide, of black and grey ore, embedded in quartz, prisms, &c.; a pretty lode; but the water, being so much, carries away the black ore; it is sufficient to supply a 7-inch box, about 3 or 4 fms. behind the end of the lode is pretty well drained, and I am thinking of commencing a rise next week in a good lode, worth full 20s. per fm., which we can rise for about two guineas, after which we shall push on this end with all speed. The lode in the 80 east is 15 in. wide, of quartz, letting out water freely, and looking more kindly than for some time past. The stopes in the back of this level are not looking so good to-day; the lode is very much subject to patches. The lode in the 80 west is 15 inches wide, composed of quartz and good stones of ore; a kindly lode. In the stopes in the back of this level there is a good lode, but I have placed the men to rise against the winze; after it is communicated with we shall be able to break more stuff. The lode in the winze is producing good stones of ore. There is no alteration in the cross-cut. We have on the floors, dressed and undressed, 27 or 28 tons of ore, which has been broken in the last quarter; the last 20 tons took us three times longer than usual to get around. I calculate to sample in about three weeks, when I hope to have between 30 and 40 tons. After noticing the favourable change the lode is presenting in the 90, both in size and character, I am of opinion the mine never looked more promising.

**WHEAL GRYLLS.**—J. Morcom, Sept. 28: The 19 east, on north lode, is producing stones of tin, but not much to value; the stopes in the bottom of this level are worth 8s. per fm. The pitches on this lode are, on the whole, looking pretty well. George's lode, No. 1 stop, is worth 24s. per fm.; No. 2, 5s. per fm.; this part of the mine is looking very well. At Wheal Grylls and Buller's shafts fair pitches have fallen off during the past month. Other things are much as last reported.

**WHEAL KITTY.**—T. M. Thomas, Sept. 28: The engine-shaft is now down nearly 11 fms. below the 10; the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide, and worth 12s. per fm., and produces good stones of ore occasionally. The lode in the 90 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 1/2 feet wide, and worth 11s. per fm.; and in the rise against the winze in the back of this level it is 3 feet wide, and worth 10s. per fm. The lode in the 82 east is 3 feet wide, and worth 10s. per fm. In the winze sinking below this level it is 4 feet wide, and worth 11s. per fm.; and in the rise we are putting up in the back of this level against the winze sinking from the 72 the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 9s. per fm. The lode in the 72, east of cross-course, is not yet in a settled state, but will, no doubt, become so as we extend the level in that direction. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 8s. per fm., and we expect to communicate it to the rise in the back of the 82 in the course of a few days more. Holgate's Shaft: This shaft is now down 9 fms. 2 feet below the 82; the lode is still 3 feet wide, and worth 12s. per fm. In the 82 west it is 6 feet wide, and worth 10s. per fathom. In the 65 west it is 18 inches wide, and worth 5s. per fm., and water now begins to issue freely from the end, which is a good indication. The lode in the 54 west has a very promising appearance, being 2 1/2 feet wide, and worth 9s. per fm.; and in the 44 west it is 2 feet wide, and worth 8s. per fm. The tribute department continues much the same as for some time past.

**WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.**—T. Richards, Sept. 27: The engine-shaft will be down for the next intended level (the 110) in the course of a few days. The 85 west is without any material alteration. The 75 east and men have been rising against the winze below the 63, which is now communicated; the ventilation there is very good, and a stoping commenced to the west, and to all appearance this ground will give good returns of copper ore. The driving of the end is again resumed. There is no change to notice in the 62 and 50, no lode having been taken down since last advice. The lode in Shill-hill's adit, driving west, produces some good stones of ore. In Mitchell's shaft the ground continues easy of progress, the lode in which is much of the same promising character. The pitches are yielding fair returns.

**WHEAL MARY ANN.**—P. Clymo, H. Dodge, J. Harris, Sept. 29: The lode in the 160 north is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 5s. per fm. In the 150 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5s. per fm. In the 140 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 5s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12s. per fm. In the winze sinking under this level south it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 11s. per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fm. Clymo's shaftmen have completed cutting the pit in the 120, and are now engaged in casing and dividing the shaft from the 110 to the 120. The stopes are producing much as usual.

**WHEAL MARGERY.**—R. James, J. Benbow, W. Rogers, Sept. 28: We have an improvement in two of our bottom ends. The 80, west of Wellesley's, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 80, west of American's, is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm.; these places were worthless last week, but have now a good appearance. Other parts without change.

**WHEAL MARY EMMA.**—Capt. Doble, Sept. 28: We are sinking the engine-shaft by six men; the lode is improving in depth.

**WHEAL POLLARD.**—J. Nance, Sept. 29: The lode in the bottom of the shaft sinking below the 45 shows very kindly indications; it is now spotted with yellow copper ore throughout. The lode in the 45 end, driving west, continues much the same.

**WHEAL SIDNEY.**—W. Edwards, Sept. 29: The north engine-shaft is down to the 40, and 10 fathoms more is set for 115s. the men to receive a bonus of 5s. provided they get to the 50 by Christmas; the ground being still favourable, it is hoped that this will be accomplished, the sinking hitherto having been carried on in a highly satisfactory manner, the men during the last sink working unceasingly from early on Monday morning to late on Saturday night; we have made good wages we have made men a present of 2s. if being our determination to push this important operation with the utmost vigour, so as to get under the rich lode gone down in the bottom of the 46 with the least possible delay. The bottom of the mine is still looking well, and No. 2 winze, in the 36, is somewhat improved. The tribute and other parts of the mine without any material change. Our stamps are now in full work, and having a very large pile of tinstuff at surface, we hope to have 9 tons of black tin ready for sampling in two or three weeks.

**WHEAL TEHIDY.**—John Pope, Sept. 28: In the 70 west, on the eastern lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 70 east the lode is 6 inches wide, and producing stones of ore. In the 60 east the lode is 8 in. wide, producing stones of ore; this end I purpose suspending for the present, and put the men to sink the winze below this level, which will produce 1/2 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 60 fathom level cross-cut south there is nothing new since it was last reported on. We expect to sample to-day about 14 tons of copper ore.

**WHEAL TRELAUNY.**—W. Bryant, W. Jenkins, Thos. Grenfell, Sept. 29: Smith's shaftmen, having completed dividing and casing the shaft, have resumed the cutting of the pit at the 142. The lode in the 124, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 1/2 feet wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level south it is 1 1/2 feet wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 142 north is 2 feet wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of lead per fm. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. under the 132, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in this level, north of this shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fathom. South Mine: The lode in the 152, south of Trevelyan's shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 142 south the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level north we are driving in kilaas by the side of the lode. The lode in the 120 north is 2 feet wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the 107 north is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The stopes and pitches are yielding a fair quantity of ore. We sampled, on the 24th instant, 70 tons (computed) of best quality lead ore, for sale on Saturday next.

**WHEAL TREMAYNE.**—R. Williams, J. Williams, Sept. 26: The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the 123; the ground in bottom of said shaft is still favourable for sinking, and looks congenial for mineral. In the 123, east of the same shaft, we have cross-cut 9 ft. north, and intersected the engine lode 18 in. wide, principally composed of spar, capel, and kilaas, with occasional spots of tin, but not to value; the men belonging to this level are now engaged rising in back of the same, to effect a communication with the winze sinking below the level above; the stopes in back of the same level is yielding low price tinstuff. The winze sinking under the 113, east of the same shaft, is sunk 6 fms. below the level; the lode in bottom of said winze is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is principally composed of malleable and tin, worth 18s. per fathom; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 16s. per fathom. In the 103, east of the same shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, yielding occasional stones of tin; the stopes in back of the same level, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 12s. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 83, east of the same shaft, on the south branch, is worth 14s. per fathom. In the cross-cut south of the same level there is no change to notice since last report. The stopes in bottom and back of the 73, east of the same shaft, are yielding low price tinstuff.

**WHEAL UNION.**—T. Glanville, Sept. 28: At the new shaft, sinking below the 33, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of spar, malleable, and some copper ore. In the 33, west of the new shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding stones of copper ore.

**WHEAL UNY CONSOLS.**—W. H. Reynolds, Sept. 28: We have this day set the engine-shaft to be sunk below the 30, by six men, at 15s. per fm. The 30, east of engine-shaft, by three men and three boys, at 3s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth 10s. to 12s. per fm. A rise in the back of the 30, by three men, at 2s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth 22s. to 14s. per fm. The 55, east of flat-roof shaft, by six men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is yielding good stones of ore. The 65, east and west of flat-roof shaft, by six men, at 4s. per fm.; the lode, although yielding some good work for ore, is rather disordered, but having had a very good lode the greater part of the distance from the 55, I have no doubt that we shall soon have a good lode in both ends, and speedily lay open good tribute ground. The prospects of the mine are very encouraging.

**YARNER.**—J. Hampton, J. Medlin, Sept. 27: No alteration to report at the 30. The 20 west is improving; the stopes are just as last reported. We intend to let the carriage of ore to quay on Saturday next. We have intersected a very promising lode in the south adit, about 4 inches big on an average, composed of prisms, friable quartz, malleable, &c.

**DIED.**—At Job's Hill, near Crook, in the county of Durham, on Sept. 16, Mr. Henry Whiting, aged 77 years, for many years an overman at the Newbottle and Shelton Delaval Collieries. Respected by all who knew him.

With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains: Geological Rambles through the Mining Districts of South Devon—No. V.; Mining Prospects of the West of Ireland—No. VI.; The War Department Experiments on Iron; Colliery Inspection—The Reports; New Theory of the Solar System; The Westphalian Coal Fields—Size, Importance, and Geological Character—its Mines, Miners, and Capitalists; Sale of Mineral Property and Land in America; The English in Brazil—St. John del Rey Mining Company, Morro Velho; Self-Acting Machinery; Railway Breaks, &c.

We are compelled, owing to great pressure upon our space, to omit several important papers, including—"Geological Notes on the Mineral Districts of Spain;" "The Remarkable Metalliferous Character of the Weardale District, Durham;" "The Burnham Brick, Pottery, and Cement Company," &c., which will appear in a Supplemental Sheet with our next Journal. For the same reason, the remarks of Messrs. Cooke and Crofts upon the Mining Market, and "What is Said and Done at the 'Corner'" cannot be published.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, September 30, 1859.

COPPER.		SHEETS.		BRASS.		PER. LB.	
Copper wire	..... p. lb.	0 1 2	—	Sheets	.....	10 1/4	— 11 1/4 d.
ditto tubes	.....	0 1 2 1/2	— 0 1 2 3/4	Wire	.....	10 1/4	— 10 1/4 d.
Sheeting & bolts	.....	0 1 0 1/2	—	Tubes	.....	12 1/4	— 13 d.
Bottoms	.....	0 1 0 1/2	—	FOREIGN STEEL.			
Old (Exchange)	.....	0 0 10 1/2	—	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	.....	17 10	—
Best selected	..... p. ton	110 10	—	ditto (hammered)	.....	19 0	—
Tough cake	.....	107 10	—	ditto in fagots	.....	21 0	—
Tile	.....	107 10	—	English, Spring	.....	18 0	— 23 0 0
Burma Burma	.....	107 0	— 108 0 0	Bessemer's, Engineers' tool	.....	4 0	—
IRON.				Spindle	.....	30 0	—
Bars, Welsh, in London	.....	6 15	— 0 7 0 0	QUICKSILVER.			
ditto, to arrive	.....	6 12	—	Foreign	.....	20 5	—
Nail rods	.....	7 10	—	To arrive	.....	20 15	—
Stafford, in London	.....	7 15	— 0 9 0 0	SILVER.			
Bars, ditto	.....	8 5	— 0 9 10 0	In sheets	.....	27 0	— 28 0 0
Hoops	.....	9 0	— 0 9 15 0	TIN.			
Sheets, single	.....	9 5	— 0 10 10 0	English, blocks	.....	136	— 0 0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	.....	3 15	— 0 4 15 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	.....	137	— 0 0
Refined metal, ditto	.....	4 10	— 0 5 5 0	ditto, Rolled	.....	142	— 0 0
Bars, common, ditto	.....	5 17	— 0 6 0 0	Banca	.....	144	— 0 0
ditto, merchant, in Tees	.....	6 10	— 0 6 15 0	Straits	.....	139	— 0 140 0 0
ditto, railway, in Wales	.....	6 0	— 0 6 5 0	TIN-PLATE.			
ditto, Swed. in London	.....	11 10	— 0 16 0 0	IX Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	.....	1 11	— 6 1 13 4
To arrive	.....	12 5	—	IX Ditto 1st quality	.....	1 17	— 6 1 19 6
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	.....	2 11	— 0 2 12 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	.....	1 9	— 6 1 11 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	2 10	— 0 2 11 0	IX Ditto 3d quality	.....	1 15	— 6 1 17 0
ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	.....	2 8	— 0 2 10 0	IX Coke	.....	1 12	—
Staffordshire Forge Pig	.....	3 10	— 0 3 12 6	IX Ditto	.....	1 10	—
Welsh Forge Pig	.....	—	—	Canada plates	.....	10 p. ton	— 0 13 10 0
LEAD.				In London; 90s. less at the works.	.....	—	—
English Pig	.....	22	— 0 23 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheet	.....	p. lb. 10d.	—
Ditto sheet	.....	23	— 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	.....	—	— 6 10 0
Ditto rod lead	.....	23 15	— 0 24 0 0	In London	.....	—	—
Ditto white	.....	30	— 0 31 0 0	At the works, 1s. 10s. 6d. per box less.			
Ditto patent shot	.....	25	— 0 25 10 0				
Spanish	.....	21	— 0				

REMARKS.—Scarcely any alteration has taken place in our market; nearly all metals have assumed a very quiet aspect—in fact, very inactive.

**COPPER.**—During the last few days the market has been a shade firmer, on account of some orders for shipment being put in hand, and to-day, per telegraph, we learn an advance has been effected in the standard, which has added to the stiffening tendency. Although no rise in fixed rates is at present anticipated, yet the upward movement in the price of ore has a good effect, and buyers are more eager to get their orders accepted.

**IRON.**—The market continues dull, but prices are unaltered. Merchant bars to be brought forward, 6s. 10s. to 6s. 12s. 6d.; Staffordshire bars of best quality, 8s. 5s.; Swedish bars, 11s. 10s. to 12s. 10s., according to specification. Scotch pigs are easy at 51s. 3d., at which figure they have been mostly quoted.

**SPELTER.**—No sales of importance are reported. There are buyers at 20s., but at the moment sellers require 5s. per ton more, and not much could be bought even at 20s. 5s.

**TIN.**—English is steady but quiet. Foreign has changed hands at rather lower rates. **STEEL.**—A good business has been done in Swedish.

**LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 29.**—Great apathy prevails in our market, attributable in a great measure, as regards Staffordshire iron, to the approach of the general quarterly meetings of the trade, the preliminary meeting of the ironmasters having been held to-day in Wolverhampton, when existing prices for the so-called "marked" brands were confirmed, and although no change was expected, buyers prefer occasionally to wait the result of these quarterly gatherings before giving out orders of any magnitude. Welsh bars are inactive, and operations on a limited scale. Scotch pig-iron is attracting little attention among speculators, with the prospect of diminished foreign shipments the remainder of the year, and the price for warrants is about 51s. 3d., cash, f.o.b. in Glasgow. The shipments during the week from the Clyde were 11,486 tons, against 10,476 tons in the corresponding period of last year. Copper is dull of sale, and prices remain unchanged. Lead is not in much request, but prices are fairly supported. English tin is quiet, and transactions small. Tin-plates are slow of sale, without any parcels in second hands specially pressing on the market. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6s. 10s. to 6s. 12s. 6d. to arrive, 6s. 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7s. 10s. to 8s. 5s., according to quality; nail rods, 7s. 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; hoops, 8s. 10s. to 9s. 5s.; sheets, 9s. to 9s. 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, g.m.b., 6s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107s. 10s. per ton; sheeting, 1s. per lb.—Lead: Pig, 21s. 15s. to 22s.; sheet, 23s.; shot, 25s. per ton.—Tin: Common, 136s.; refined, 137s. per ton.—Tin-plates: IC coke, 25s. to 27s.; charcoal, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

**BOSTON (U.S.), SEPT. 10.**—The demand for mining shares is gradually increasing, and the prices, with a few exceptions, show an improvement over our quotations of Aug. 31. Ingot copper continues firm, at 24c.

**CALCUTTA, AUG. 22.**—We have no improvement to report in metals; on the contrary, the market is a shade duller for iron since our last issue, and lower rates have been accepted. Looking at the large shipment from England, especially in the month of June, we do not see any immediate prospect of improvement. Stocks daily accumulating. Copper dull, except Brazier, which has slightly advanced. Spelter declining.

In the LONDON COAL MARKET during the week there has been less business doing, and prices have slightly declined. On Monday the whole of the ships at market (44) were cleared off at former rates, 17 going to supply gas contracts. On Wednesday there was no alteration in the price of house coal, but trade was not so brisk. Hartley's and manufacturers' were a trifle lower. There were 81 ships at market, of which 20 remained unsold at the end of the day; of the 61 sold, 34 went to supply gas contracts. Yesterday there was very little animation, although of 68 ships at market only 11 remained unsold. Hartley's and manufacturers' were steady, but house coals were a little lower. Of the 57 ships sold, 22 went to supply gas contracts. The quotations at the close of the market were:—Best house, 18s. 3d. to 18s. 9d.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

**COAL EXPORTS FOR AUGUST.**—Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool, in their Monthly Circular, give the following particulars respecting the British Coal Trade:—The total exports during August were—from the Northern ports, 359,048 tons; Yorkshire ports, 27,338 tons; Liverpool, 71,220 tons; Severn ports, 160,045 tons; and the Scotch ports, 48,170 tons—making a total of 659,821 tons, against 585,537 tons in the same months of the previous year. The total exports from Jan. to Aug. were 4,499,956 tons; in the same period of 1858, 4,229,824 tons, being an increase of 270,132 tons.

The imports of metals, metallic minerals, and articles identified with mining into the port of London since our last report have been:—Copper: 788 cakes, 954 tiles, 1417 ingots from Port Phillip; 229 cakes from Melbourne; 4679 pieces from Seville; 1 cake of old from Hobart Town. Copper Ore: 20 tons from Seville; 14 serons from Barcelona. Tin: 500 slabs from Rotterdam; 200 slabs from Amsterdam. Tin Ore: 9 cakes from Port Phillip. Spelter: 1938 plates from Hamburg; 39 cakes, 89 cases, 46 sheets, and 59 cakes of nails from Antwerp. Zinc: 211 packages from Antwerp; 25 cakes from Rotterdam. Lead: 588 pigs from Malaga; 745 pigs from Almeria; 1949 pieces, and 40 cakes from Hamburg. Iron: 8573 bars from Gothenburg; 58 tons from Bombay; 60 pieces from Hobart

Town; 6 tons from Port Phillip. Steel: 200 kegs from Hamburg; 120 bundles from Gothenburg. Quicksilver: 4000 flasks from Cadiz; and 30 quarter casks from Santander. Plumbago: 99 barrels from Ceylon; 20 casks from Rotterdam; 43 casks from Hamburg; 21 casks from Port Phillip. Arsenic: 20 casks from Hamburg. Brimstone: 250 tons from Girona. Alum: 100 casks from Rouen. Saltpetre: 7106 bags from Calcutta; 711 bags from Bombay. In addition to the above, 733 tons of copper ore were imported at Southampton from the Cape of Good Hope.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for eight months ending Aug. 31, 1859; and also as compared with eight months ending Aug. 31, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 31.				
	1858.	1859.		Increase.
Coal and culm .....	£3,125,587	£2,263,439	£	862,148
Hardware and cutlery .....	2,071,573	2,480,154	£	408,581
Machinery:—				
Steam-engines ....	£ 806,159	£ 622,961	£	183,198
Other sorts .....	1,559,384	2,265,493	£	706,109
Total .....	£5,562,653	£5,999,901	£	437,248
Metals:—				
Iron—Pig .....	£ 792,369	£ 627,571	£	164,798
Bar, bolt, and rod ..	1,376,778	1,693,887	£	317,109
Railway .....	2,578,747	3,065,106	£	486,359
Wire .....	137,565	146,411	£	8,846
Cast .....	571,702	588,497	£	16,795
Wrought .....	1,950,399	2,407,400	£	457,001
Steel .....	362,636	482,861	£	120,225
Copper—Unwrought ..	389,612	482,581	£	92,969
Sheets .....	1,072,508	947,943	£	124,565
Wrought .....	282,849	1,744,959	£	1,462,110
Brass .....	96,217	91,265	£	4,952
Lead—Pig, sheet .....	299,760	341,741	£	41,981
Ore, litharge .....	105,806	127,443	£	21,637
Tin—Unwrought .....	183,425	217,696	£	34,271
Plates .....	911,134	1,094,559	£	183,425
Total .....	£17,673,980	£19,165,622	£	£1,491,642
Less decrease machinery ..			£	109,185
Ditto copper .....			£	142,379
Ditto brass .....			£	4,922
Total increase .....			£	£1,491,642



and advanced to 144 cum div., leaving off 137½ to 140 ex div.; the accounts showed a profit of 2680/1s. on the two months' working, and a dividend of 4/ per share was declared, leaving 2732/1s. in hand; during the meeting a telegram was received, stating that the lode in the 10 was worth 200/ per fm., and the 17 also worth 200/ per fm. Podin-an-drea, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts showed—tin sold, 3035/4s. 10d. in the two months, and after deducting costs, &c., 2109/9s. 3d. was left to credit of next account; the high price of tin should enable this mine soon to make good profits. Copper Hill, 105 to 110; at the meeting on Thursday the mine paid its first dividend, of 2/ 10s. per share. Craddock Moor 36s. to 38; this mine is likely to create some attention as the shaft gets down towards the deeper levels on Menadue lode, in West Caradon. Kelly Bray have been largely dealt in this week, at 3 to 3½; mine improved, and the lode in a wize before the 70 end west is turning out upwards of 10 tons of copper ore per fm.; other parts of the mine are looking well; the present sampling is 170 tons of better quality ore, and leaving 200/ profit on the month. Tamar Consols, 3½ to 3¾, and a good business done; the dividend, we hear, is likely to be 3s. per share on Monday. South Caradon, 230 to 235 cum div.; at the meeting on the 27th the accounts showed a profit of 1786/11s. in the two months; a dividend of 2048/1s. and a bonus of 512/1s., altogether 5/ per share was declared, leaving 2857/9s. 6d. in hand; this balance is less than that carried over at last meeting by nearly 800/1s., the costs being 3000/1s. per month; no report is given of this mine, but the purser writes, that should the standard keep up, there is every probability of keeping up the dividends. Bedford United, 7½, 7¾; Carn Brea, 80 to 85; Catherine and Jane, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 11½, 12½; Drake Walls, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Great Alfred are flatter, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Great South Tolgus, 14 to 14½; Hingston Down, 4½ to 4¾, and not so firm; North Croft, 8 to 8½; North Roskear, 17 to 19; Par Consols, 12 to 12½; Providence Mines, 42 to 44; South Bassett, 11½ to 12½; South Carn Brea, 2½, 3; St. Day United, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Tincroft, 4½, 5; Tolcarne in good request at 24s. to 26s.; Tolvalden, 4½, 5; Trelyon, 21 to 23; Vale of Towey, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Wendron Consols, 43 to 45; at the meeting a dividend of 2/ per share was declared. West Seton, 395 to 405; East Caradon have advanced to 40s. 45s.; Wheal Basset, 165, 170; Wheal Clifford have risen to 280, 290; Wheal Harriet, 17s. to 19s.; Wheal Kitty (Leland), 11½ to 12; Wheal Ladcock, 3½ to 4; Central Miners, 5 to 5½; North Miners, 2½ to 3. Wheal Margaret, 53 to 54; buyers; a good improvement has taken place in the 100. Wheal Mary Ann, 34 to 35; Wheal Trelawny, 27½ to 28½; Wheal Unity, 1 to 1½; East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 2½ to 2¾. Pendens, 3½ to 4; we understand the mine has been specially inspected, and the report fully bears out the remarks we have made from time to time, as to the ore improving in quantity and quality in depth.

On the Stock Exchange, a large amount of business has been transacted during the week. The following prices are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Alfred Consols, 4, 3½; East Wheal Russell, 9, 8½; Margaret, 55; Providence, 45, 46; Wheal Kitty, 12, 11; Wheal Mary Ann, 34½; Grambler, 47½; Tamar, 3½.

In Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Pontigbaud, 7½; Cobre, 47½, 48; Fortuna, 3½, 3¾; United Mexican, 2½; North Rhine of South Australia, ½; Port Phillip, ½.

There has been but a slight alteration in the tone of the market "outside" for Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares. There has been a demand for Cobre, Pontigbaud, and English and Australian Smelting, but without materially affecting the price of shares. Transactions have taken place in the following:—Bon Accord, 14s., 16s.; Fortuna, 3½, 3¾; Pontigbaud, 7½, 7¾; Worthing, 10s. 6d., 12s.; Port Phillip, ½, ¾; United Mexican, 2½, 2¾; Cobre, 47s., 48s.; Marigutta, 14s., 15s.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3474 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,343/12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 129/6s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5/ 17s.; quantity of fine copper, 231 tons 6 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Aug. 29.....	3485	125 19	6½	£5 12 6	285 10
Sept. 1.....	3095	123 7	6½	5 15 0	87 15
" 8.....	3191	128 6	6½	5 8 0	85 6
" 22.....	4364	129 4	6½	5 9 6	86 0
" 29.....	3474	129 5	6½	5 17 0	88 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1/ 1s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore, about 1s. 5d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 3/ 6s., and in the price per ton of ore 4s. 6d.

The following dividends have been declared during September:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Wicklow.....	£2 0 0	£10,000 0 0
Devon Great Consols.....	7 0 0	7,168 0 0
East Basset.....	7 0 0	3,564 0 0
South Caradon.....	5 0 0	2,560 0 0
Mary Ann.....	2 0 0	2,048 0 0
West Caradon.....	4 0 0	2,048 0 0
South Frances.....	3 10 0	1,736 0 0
West Basset.....	0 5 0	1,500 0 0
Wendron Consols.....	2 0 0	1,024 0 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn.....	2 0 0	972 0 0
Wheal Ladcock.....	0 4 0	960 0 0
Wheal Bullock.....	2 10 0	840 0 0
Copper Hill.....	2 10 0	640 0 0
Trelyon.....	1 0 0	572 0 0
Central Miners.....	0 4 0	600 0 0
Wheal Charlotte.....	0 1 6	386 5 0
Craddock Moor.....	0 5 0	263 15 0
Llanres.....	0 7 6	5,625 0 0
Total.....		£42,227 0 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2558/18s. 6d.; copper ore sold, June, 3621/19s. 3d.; July, 4120/11s. 1d.; and sold, 17; Rev. G. P. Norris for income tax, 39/4s. 10d.; 4648/1s. 8d. Mine cost, merchandise bills, and sundries, May, 2974/14s. 11d.; June, 3067/17s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 4648/9s. 6d. The profit on the two months' working was 1786/11s. A dividend of 2048/1s. and a bonus of 512/1s. (together 5/ per share) were declared, and 2857/9s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Peter Clymo reported that his prospects in the mine were much the same as for a considerable time past, and should the standard keep up, there is every probability of maintaining the dividends.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 692/7s. 7d. A dividend of 2048/1s. (4/ per share) was declared, and 4780/7s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Details will be found in another column.

At Wendron Consols meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 2/ per share was declared, leaving a balance of 362/13s. 10d. to be carried to credit of next account.

At Podin-an-drea United Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2293/12s. 5d.; tin sold, 3035/4s. 10d.; 5528/17s. 3d.—Labour cost, June, 1171/2s. 1d.; July, 1198/4s. 9d.; merchants' accounts, 864/12s. 10d.; secretary, office rent, clerks, stationery, postage and other stamps, &c., for June and July, 267/13s. 1d.; Morris and Son, printing and account-books for half a year, 12/4s.; auditing accounts, 67/11s. 3d.; leaving balance to next account, 2109/9s. 3d., against which the liabilities are 1115/17s. 4d. for dues and merchants' accounts; and 662/10s. payable in Jan. and Feb. next, upon shares relinquished in 1858. The deficiency is likely to be made up in the ensuing sales.

At North Wheal Busy meeting, on Sept. 22, the accounts showed—Tin stuff sold, July, 252/9s. 6d.; Aug., 520/10s. 7d.; Sept., 442/4s. 4d.; muddle sold, 67/12s. 4d.; blende sold, 146/13s. 16s. 9d.—Balance last audit, 367/8s.; labour cost, three months ending June, 754/17s. 4d.; doctor and club, 8/1s. 9d.; interest and commission, 10/1s.; lode's dues, 76/6s. 5d.; merchants' bills to end of June, 251/1s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 258/19s. 3d. Capt. J. W. Crane reported that since their flat-rods were put to work, in Jan., 1858, the ground opened has been by shaft sunk 75 fms. by levels driven 280 fms. During the same time minerals have been sold to the amount of 4150/1s., which have been raised from the depth of 32 fms. below surface. The mine is opening well, and he considers there is every probability of the shareholders being rewarded for their perseverance and outlay.

At the Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. E. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 112/7s. 10d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The committee were re-elected. The report of the agent, Capt. J. Gill, together with the details of the proceedings, will be found in another column.

At the North Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. H. W. Wood in the chair), the accounts showed, after deducting 450/ for the purchase of a steam-engine, a credit balance of 363/9s. From the reports submitted to the meeting (which, together with the details, will be found in another column) it will be seen that this property continues to be of an exceedingly promising character. The silver, it appears, is found in a beautiful gossan, near an elvan, which runs nearly parallel with the lode. There are three cross-courses in the set, and silver has already been sold to the amount of something like 5000/1s. As the deep adit level is only about 15 fms. from surface it is, of course, impossible to estimate to what extent silver may be found. Some of the samples taken from that portion of the mine has produced upon assay upwards of 3000 cwt. to the ton. By the best mining authorities in Cornwall it is believed that the lode which traverses North Dolcoath is a continuation of the Dolcoath lode, one of which, known as the silver course, has produced about 3000 cwt. of silver, and silver ore, and, moreover, it is in connection with the same elvan as North Dolcoath, which may be seen by examining the cross-section of Dolcoath. A cross-cut has been commenced in the northern part of the set, which will intersect another lode, supposed to be of considerable value, as already there has been ore taken away which has produced upwards of 200 cwt. to the ton. Confident expectations are expressed that notwithstanding the success already achieved, still further successful results will shortly be obtained. Everything is being carried on in an able and efficient manner, under the immediate superintendence of Capt. J. Vivian and W. Thomas, who are exceedingly sanguine that the

most eminent success will accrue. The resignation of Mr. Stephens, one of the members of the committee, was accepted, and Mr. Winkworth was nominated by the Chairman to fill the vacancy. That gentleman, however, desiring some little time to consider the matter, it was resolved that the committee be empowered to elect a committeeman to fill the vacancy.

At Wheal Edward meeting, yesterday (Mr. Fielding in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 227/13s. 6d., including three months' costs against two months' returns. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The committee were re-elected. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Dale Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair), the account showed a credit of 352/13s. 6d. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At West Wheal Trevelyan meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of 536/1s. against the adventurers. A call of 1s. was made. The agents' report was of a very satisfactory nature. It stated that the shaft is now down to the 35, and driving has been commenced east and west at this depth by the side of the lode, which is large and promising. In the wize between the 20 and 28 the lode is worth from 5/ to 6/ per fm., and is being stopped at 55s. per fm. In the 20 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of black and grey ore, and worth from 20/ to 30/ per fm. This end is being driven for 3/ 10s. per fm. The 28 and 35 will be pushed on with all dispatch to come under the ore in the 20, and the 28 will reach the point in about four months, and the 35 in five months. There is a fine lode going down in the bottom of the 20, and some of the ore is of very rich quality, making a produce of 60 per cent. In the bottom of the 28 there is also a good branch of ore going down, worth full 15/ per fm., and this (the 35) will be driven under as fast as possible. The prospects of the mine are exceedingly encouraging; and seeing that the lode is the same that made very large returns many years since in the Owen Van Mine, immediately to the west, there is every probability, at the levels in West Trevelyan are extended in that direction, that a large deposit of ore will be met with.

At Great Wheal Busy meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. E. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2422/19s. 2d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The committee were re-elected. Details in another column.

At the Great Sheba Consols special general meeting, on Monday (Mr. Whitton Arundell in the chair), the committee of liquidation were requested to proceed to the mine and take such steps as they may consider desirable for the interest of the company. A call of 1s. per share was made, to meet the renewed draft of Mrs. Bait-will on the company, falling due on Oct. 1, there being no funds in hand for the purpose. [We understand that another call will be made in about a month; that the company will be re-organised into a "Limited" one of 2000 shares of 5/ each; that Mr. Vaughan France will be the new solicitor, and Mr. E. S. Hennings the secretary.]

At Molland Mine meeting, on Thursday (Lieut. Watson, R. N., in the chair), the account showed a credit balance of 537/10s. 8d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 57/1s. 9d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Bell and Lanarth Mine meeting, on Sept. 22, it was resolved to discontinue working the mine, to sell the materials, and to wind-up the concern. Mr. H. S. Stokes was appointed to act as solicitor; Messrs. H. Greenwood and H. Mitchell, the auctioneers; and Messrs. Rogers, Paddon, Hawke, Mitchell, with the purser, as a committee to settle the affairs.

At the Llanres Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Warne in the chair), the accounts showed a net profit of 11,635/1s. 2d. A dividend at the rate of 12s. 6d. for the half-year was declared. Details in another column.

The Wildberg Mining Company announce the first two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as now payable.

The Fortuna Mining Company's accounts for the six months ending June 30 show—Capital, 50,000/1s.; profit on shares forfeited, 6/ 5s.; profit on the six months' working, 3192/3s.; liabilities, 15,661/10s. 6d.; 68,680/14s. 10d.—Plant account, being for mines, smelting works, and Cordova depot, 44,480/11s. 11d.; assets, 24,199/18s. 11d.; 68,680/14s. 10d. From the expenditure and receipt accounts it appears that during the six months the least profit realised was 28,043/19s. 4d.; against which 21,755/9s. 6d. has been expended for mine cost, smelting cost, carriage to coast, &c. The stock on hand on June 30 was about 3000/1s., less than on Dec. 31.

The Western Africa Malachite Copper Mines Company have sold their second parcel, being 20 tons of malachite copper ore, ex Warrio, at an average price of 62/ 10s. per ton of 2 cwt., the assay being nearly 48 per cent. of pure copper.

The Governor and Company for Working Mines, Minerals, and Metals in Scotland, have convened a meeting for Oct. 13, to elect a Governor, in the room of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, deceased.

Mr. Jehu Hitchens left London on Wednesday on a tour of inspection, which will take him through France, Spain, and Portugal. We believe the duties entrusted to Mr. Hitchens are of an important nature, and the result will form a prominent topic of comment in the Mining Journal.

From Sheffield, our correspondents (Messrs. Smith) state that business has been done in Eyan shares at 10. Mill Town, 2½, ex div. The prices of several of the mines are quite nominal, there being no buyers. North Derbyshire are buyers at 24s., and few offered. Mill Dam, 1¼ to 1½ per fm. At the meeting of the Mill Town Mine a dividend of 5s. per share was declared, but it has little effect on the shares.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that mining shares are active, enquiries after dividend mines during the week having been numerous. Prices are firm and well supported, and a steady tone exists. Craven Moor, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Hebdon Moor, 1¼ to 1½; Merrifield, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Wensleydale, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; York, 1½ to 2; to pay.

From Liverpool, our correspondent (Mr. T. E. W. Thomas) states that a slightly increased demand for shares in speculative mines has characterised the business of the week, though, on the whole, purchases are few, and until some particular advance takes place to convince speculators of the very low prices at present ruling, a moderate amount of business only will remain to be chronicled. An improvement in North Miners has caused enquiry for shares at an advanced rate, and Central Miners have been freely dealt in at 5 to 5½. In Staffordshire mines shares in the Dale, Ribden, and Oakmore and Stanton, are offered at very tempting prices, considering their prospects and position. In Cornish mines, the sellers are in Great Onslow Consols, Wheal Charlotte, Tolvalden, and Wheal Unity. Little or no variation in quotations.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.—The Annual Exhibition of this Society was opened in the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, on Wednesday. There was the usual arrangement of articles in the mechanical, fine arts, and other departments. Amongst the machinery were many ingenious contrivances applicable to mining, of which we shall give further particulars next week. Prof. Hunt lectured the first day on "Some Recent Investigations in Light and Colour," and it was announced that a lecture would be delivered on the second day by Mr. Phillips, on a subject important to mine agents and adventurers—"Waste Mineral and Metallic Products." Other lectures were to be given by Mr. Hearder, &c., and a meeting of more than ordinary interest was expected.

CORNISH ENGINES.—Capt. Lean gives the number of pumping-engines reported for Aug. 22. They have consumed 185 tons of coal, and lifted 107 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 53,200,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. Engines have exceeded the average duty at Alfred Consols, Cargoll Mines, Great Work, North Roskear, South Wheal Frances, West Caradon, and Wheal Ladcock. At Dolcoath, the water supplied to the boilers is cold: they stop stem times.

AUSTRALIA.—Private telegrams received in the City, in anticipation of the Australian Mail, announce business at Melbourne and Adelaide as dull. Mining operations in both colonies are represented as most satisfactory. The submarine cable to connect Melbourne with Tasmania had been successfully laid down. The Adelaide steamer *Admella*, on her voyage from Melbourne to Adelaide, was wrecked on the rocks off Cape Northumberland on the night of August 6. About 70 or 80 lives are reported to be lost. The letters, *via* Marseilles, due in London on Monday next, will not be delivered before Tuesday or Wednesday morning.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The arrival of gold from Australia within the last few days has been unusually large, the collective amount brought by the various ships being 753,000/1s.—by the *Kent*, 243,000/1s.; *Marco Polo*, 232,000/1s.; *Blue Jacket*, 141,000/1s.; and *Agincourt*, 134,000/1s. The amount of gold advised from Port Phillip by present mail is 765,596/1s.; being by the *Dorset Castle*, 312,764/1s.; *Trident*, 131,068/1s.; *George Marshall*, 119,252/1s.; *Yorkshire*, 117,884/1s.; *Didigo*, 74,628/1s.; and *Waterloo*, 10,000/1s.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 30.—On the issue of last quarterly report a degree of sensitiveness arose in the market, and extensive purchases were made at from 49s. to 50s. cash, and 51s. open three months. Immediately thereafter, the declaration of an armistice between France and Austria, coupled with a reduction of duty of about 20s. per ton on the import of iron into Russia, created an immense excitement, and large buying ensued, particularly on continental account, which communicated a considerable impulse to the trade—the price fluctuating between 51s. 6d. and 54s., according as the current of political intelligence confirmed or contradicted the expectations of a speedy close of the war, or its indefinite extension. The average price in July was 51s. 8d., August, 52s. 10d., Sept. 51s. 9d., and ending 53s. 1d., and 54s. 4d. in these months last year. Meanwhile, these prices proving unremunerative to the producers, have tended to curtail the production, there being not ten furnaces (127 furnaces in blast) less in blast than at the beginning of the year. It is important to observe that the returns since June, 1857, have regularly shown an increase in the stocks, but, for the first time, a decrease has now to be noted. This unexpected feature is owing to the total deliveries exceeding the supplies by 15,000 tons. The shipments and local consumption have reached 245,000 tons in the quarter just closing, being an increase of 30,000 tons over the corresponding period of last year, and of 37,000 tons over the same period of 1857, when the price averaged 70s. per ton, and with 131 furnaces in blast. The stocks in warehouse-keepers and makers' stores are consequently reduced to 315,000 tons (139,500 tons in Messrs. Connell's stores; 175,500 in makers' hands). The malleable iron-works and foundries in the district have continued actively employed, and ship-building on a large scale is going on at our various building-yards, whilst there is an increasing demand for all kinds of machinery. The element of labour, in connection with manufacturing industry, is assuming an importance which cannot be over-estimated; and in no branch is this of greater consequence than in the manufacture of iron, the cost of which to a large extent consists in wages. Already the Sale coalmasters have been compelled to advance the pay of their men 6d. per day, and apprehensions prevail that the strike which continues so obstinately at certain of the works will eventually lead to a general demand for the restoration of the deduction previously submitted to. Taking into account that aggregate trade and commerce of the country is rapidly expanding, and that new and important outlets are opened for iron, it may be

asserted with truth that the prospects are of a hopeful character. Subjoined are the present prices:—No. 1 Gartsherrie, 50s.; No. 1 Coltness and Calder, 53s. 9d.; No. 3 Gartsherrie, 48s.; No. 3 Coltness and Calder, 52s. 8d.; No. 1 and 3 g.m.s., 51s. 3d.; mixed Nos., warrants, 51s. 3d.; Ayrshire brands, 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; East Coast brands, 52s. 6d. for mixed Nos.; 11s., 7d. to 7½ 10s.; plates, 8½, 12s.; rails, 6½, to 7½; railway chairs, 3/ 1s. to 4/ 2s. 6d.; iron pipes, 4/ 1s. to 5/ 10s. per ton.—T. THOMSON.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—Agreeable to a resolution of a general meeting held in June last (the details of which appeared in the Journal) the business and management of this company has been removed to Sheffield. At a board meeting recently held at Sheffield, Mr. J. V. N. Bazalgette (the secretary) was informed that in consequence of the removal of the place of business to Sheffield, it became necessary that the secretary should reside there, and Mr. Bazalgette was requested to inform the board at the next meeting whether or not it would be agreeable to him to continue his duties as secretary under this arrangement. Mr. Bazalgette at the next meeting (at which Mr. T. Joseph, Chairman to the board, presided) informed the board that as it would not be convenient for him to reside at Sheffield, as required, he felt under the necessity of tendering his resignation. It was then unanimously resolved that in accepting Mr. Bazalgette's resignation, the directors desire to express their appreciation of the ability and zealous attention with which he has conducted the duties of his office from the formation of the company. The general meetings of the company will continue to be held in London.

SALE OF MINERAL PROPERTY IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—The attention of coal and ironmasters, especially those who have mineral property and works in the district, has lately been directed to the well-known mineral estate, situated at Old Hill, in the parish of Rowley Regis. This property, which is in the market, will be offered for sale during the present month by Mr. Bateman, auctioneer. The estate consists of six closes of arable and pasture land, with the necessary buildings erected thereon; the land, including the site of the buildings, contains upwards of 17 acres, and the mineral boundary comprises a superficial quantity of upwards of 18 acres. It is believed to contain the Brooch coal, Two-foot coal, Bines, Pine, and Pennycrath ironstones, Thick coal, Gubbin ironstone measures, Heathen coal, New Mine white ironstone, and other mineral measures of the immediate neighbourhood. Situated near the Netherthorpe Tunnel, which has been recently opened, and important communication is afforded between the iron and coal districts of South Staffordshire.

## LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Herodiasf.....	75	£23 3 6	T. Somers.
Sold on the 24th September.			
Foxdale.....	100	24 0 0	Panther Co.
Sold on the 26th September.			
Minera.....	60	14 0 0	ditto
ditto.....	60	14 0 0	Brymbo Co.
ditto.....	55	14 0 0	Panther Co.
ditto.....	55	14 0 0	Brymbo Co.
ditto.....	62	14 6 6	ditto
ditto.....	52	17 0 0	ditto

[GUTHRIE'S MINING COMPANY, BREATH.—There is an error in last week's Journal in the price obtained at the sale on Sept. 16. It should be 13/ 10s. 6d., not 12/ 10s. 6d.]

## BLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera.....	25	£1 6 0	R. C. and W. Wright.
ditto.....	1	1 0 0	ditto
ditto.....	35	4 7 0	R. C. and W. Wright.

## BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
St. Day United.....	13 14 3 14	£73 0 0	£1005 5 10—
Sold on the 23d September.			
Gt. Wh. Busy.....	14 0 0 30	73 10 0	1029 17 0—Bolito & Sons.
ditto.....	1 8 2 3	52 0 0	74 3 0—ditto

## COPPER ORES.

SAMPLED SEPT. 14, AND SOLD AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, TRURO, SEPT. 29.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines.....	108	£3 9 0	Fowey Consols.....	50	£3 6 0
ditto.....	105	3 6 0	ditto.....	47	6 8
ditto.....	103	7 1 0	Wheal Ellen.....	53	3 15
ditto.....	85	3 8 6	ditto.....	44	4 2
ditto.....	66	6 3 6	ditto.....	41	3 3
ditto.....	60	4 14 0	ditto.....	49	2 5
ditto.....	27	2 15 0	ditto.....	37	6 5
ditto.....	25	5 4 6	ditto.....	35	1 2
ditto.....	24	3 0 0	ditto.....	20	0 8
ditto.....	22	4 2 0	ditto.....	16	19 16
South Caradon.....	93	6 15 0	Craddock Moor.....	79	8 9
ditto.....	76	10 11 6	ditto.....	76	7 2
ditto.....	75	6 16 0	ditto.....	56	7 9
ditto.....	63	11 15 6	Gouanema.....	84	6 10
ditto.....	58	16 19 0	ditto.....	45	6 5
ditto.....	51	6 15 0	ditto.....	15	4 16
ditto.....	25	6 14 0	ditto.....	14	4 1
St. Day United.....	75	2 15 0	South Crinnis.....	59	6 12
ditto.....	73	7 2 0	ditto.....	56	7 0
ditto.....	70	2 15 0	North Downs.....	56	7 13
ditto.....	67	3 12 6	ditto.....	51	7 12
ditto.....	63	3 18 6	Wh. Mary Great Can.....	81	5 5
ditto.....	34	5 12 0	West Crinnis.....	55	4 13
ditto.....	30	1 8 6	Great Crinnis.....	45	6 5
ditto.....	26	5 9 6	Wheal Polmar.....	43	14 15
Great Wheal Busy.....	69	3 9 0	Perran St. George.....	28	3 16
ditto.....	62	2 2 0	Wheal Jane.....	35	1 6
ditto.....	56	0 0 0	South Wheal Ellen.....	31	4 4
ditto.....	56	2 2 0	Wh. Falmouth & Spermis.....	22	2 2
ditto.....	50	2 10 6	Wheal Henry.....	17	5 10
ditto.....	39	5 6 6	Wheal Kitty.....	15	10 6
ditto.....	28	8 0 0	West Wheal Jane.....	9	6 10
Fowey Consols.....	90	6 17 6	ditto.....	2	2 10
ditto.....	83	7 2 6			
ditto.....	81	5 6 6			



# THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858, BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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Subscribers' names retained at the office of the "Geologist," 154, Strand, London, W.C.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**LIMITED LIABILITY.**—The remarks on the Great Central Mining Company of Devon and other similar matters do credit and show the utility of your upright and most able and conscientiously conducted Journal. Conceive the one, with 30,000 advertised shares, and a direction of, no doubt, very honourable gentlemen, being compelled to a forced sale to pay a debt of 3000, and the materials only realising 191 towards its liquidation. The public are concerned in having a thorough examination of this gigantic affair, for their future guidance. One other alluded to by you is still more astonishing; the direction containing such names as it does of high City respectability. The straightforward conduct of your Journal will enhance its value, and increase its well-merited circulation. However, you, I think unadvisedly, make it an argument against Limited Liability, when it is the strongest that can be adduced in its favour. We can reach and punish the direction with limited liability; but not so with the cost-book. With the latter some innocent shareholders would have been victimised, and made to fork out, whereas the direction and all equally are sufferers in the limited liability. No, Sir, that limited liability has saved much ruin to adventurers. The cost-book is certainly the best for the public.—L. L.: Paris.

**ON PUCKS IN LEAD SMELTING.**—Observing enquiries on this subject in the Journal, if a letter were written to the following address material benefits might accrue:—"W. W. J." Post-office, New Dock, Llanelli, South Wales.

**REDUCTION OF POOR COPPER ORES.**—From time to time accounts of various processes for this purpose have appeared in the Journal. One of these, if I remember right, was tried at Twista, in Hesse Cassel. It was stated then by the promoters of the mine that it had met with great success, and had proved to be of practical utility. The parties connected with it are most of them deceased, but I have no doubt that some of the officials employed will be able to afford particulars as to the means employed. If any mode could be devised of utilising poor copper ores, it would be of vast importance. Several of the promoters of the mine have been patient in England have proved on trial to be worthless. What is required is, that persons investing their money should not be at the mercy of any person who, without practice, assumes that any crocheted he may have will turn out of great utility. It would be invidious to particularise any individual, as one is but the type of a class; metal makers being all confident of their own skill, despite the failure of their predecessors in the alchemical art.—GERMANICUS.

**LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.**—From time to time attacks have been made on the executive of this company. I am not prepared to say whether more could not have been done; they may be blamed for the sins of omission, but certainly not for those of commission. We already receive a dividend of 10 per cent.; I, therefore, would urge upon my brother-shareholders the necessity of letting well alone.—THEMIS.

**MINING IN SWITZERLAND.**—Some two months since a notice appeared of mining in the St. Gallen district. Although periodic reports have been forwarded from the local agents, yet it would be desirable if further information could be afforded. West Swabian, I see, is not even quoted; and with regard to the Hog Lead Mine, it is stated no call has been made. I presume, therefore, that both these companies are formed under the Limited Liability Act, and that the money is all paid up. There is, no doubt, a vast field for mining enterprise in that district; and if energetically carried out, in all probability good returns will be made to the subscribers. It is, however, requisite that the capital employed should be fully adequate to the object for which it is intended, as that, with good management, is necessary to success.—T.

**STURGEON'S ORE.**—If your subscriber, "Theis," will send to "E. C.," at the Mining Journal office, full particulars as to the locality of the sulphur ore, its cost in mining and putting on board, and every particular, "E. C." will give him the information he requires.—E. C.

**DISCOVERY IN SHARKE DEALING.**—A correspondent in a former Journal intimates his intention to make known, through your widely-circulated paper, such cases of fraud and deception as may from time to time come under his notice, and upon this principle I send you the following. There is a mine not a hundred miles from New Wheel France, divided into 1024 shares, and held principally by brokers in Camborne, one of whom is the agent. Having heard the very flattering accounts of the mine, and that shares had got up to 11s. per share, I enquired when at Camborne the other day the real state of the mine from a person who had recently inspected it; and from him I gather that a level, only 4 or 5 fms. from surface, has been driven on a lode, which appears to be worked down about 4 fms. deep for a short length and that a level, about 5 fms. deeper than the other, is being driven under it, but they have lost the lode, and are driving a cross-cut south in search of it. Now, this level being only 9 fms. below the other, while the tin ground is worked down 4 fms., leaves but 5 fms. of rocks, including depth of levels, should this short nest of tin continue to hold down so deep. It is a very watery country, and will require a powerful engine for deeper levels. By publishing these facts, it may prevent some of your numerous readers being misled by exaggerated statements in circulation respecting it, and which have caused shares to reach the ridiculous figure named.—GILCHRIST: Truro, Sept. 25.

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—When are the affairs of this association to be wound-up? It is now more than two years since it was placed in liquidation, and there appears to be no sign of a final settlement.—P. P.: Bath.

**DENBIGH COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—A few months since a notice appeared in the Journal stating that this mine, which is in the neighbourhood of Oswestry, was about to be resumed. The mine has every prospect of doing well, if it be adequately developed; this, however, cannot now be efficiently performed while the present system of management continues. I am informed that on the property there are about four men; these never work at night, although it is well known that underground day and night are the same as far as regards the employment of labour. I am given to understand that the dues are not onerous, and that the landlord is disposed to afford every facility to the persons who intend working the mine. While under the former committee of management it made good profits; the ore, however, which was sold, instead of being applied to mining purposes, was appropriated by two of the committee of management, who acknowledged themselves, when the company was wound-up, a large amount in debt to the shareholders. In addition to this, the present company, previous to obtaining their lease, had to discharge hotel bills and other liabilities incurred by the same parties. In this last case we see a good mine brought into disrepute, owing to the reprehensible conduct of those connected with it; and it is only through the medium of the Journal that such instances of mismanagement are brought under notice. There is a fine field for enterprise here, provided an energetic management choose to avail themselves of the resources they have at command.—D. B.

**SAN FERNANDO MINING COMPANY.**—Can any of your readers inform me what has become of the San Fernando Mining Company in Spain? It is still in existence; and is there any prospect of the unfortunate shareholders ever receiving anything from it?—S. F.

**DALNIEW MINING.**—Your correspondent, "H.," asks—"What has become of this mine, its management, and its captain?" A trace to the Latin sneer with which he spoils his good intentions, and which is rather too sharp for underground schooling. I answer that the company (the "mine" is where it was) has been winding-up, under the Joint Stock Act regulations, for the last nine months; the "management" is, therefore, with the liquidator and his solicitors; and the "captain" is meanwhile enjoying his *otium cum dig.* at Castle Blayne, in Ireland. It may be well to ask why it is that the liquidator should allow of all this delay? No wonder that "H." is in a mist, when those who are most deeply concerned feel that the liquidator had done his duty with any energy there would have been no such lingering, and consequent accumulating costs to pay. I understand that absentee shareholders did all the mischief by proxy vote, to avoid the declaration of a call (to secure the returns promised by Capt. Skinning), and, constituting a majority, they carried a winding-up order. The shareholders will now have to pay in law costs what would, according to their captain, have ensured dividends, if spent on the works. I have myself nothing to do with the winding-up business; but, as a shareholder, I would willingly unite with others in demanding a prompt settlement from the liquidator, or the taking of steps to compel him to close the account. I really cannot imagine what the liquidator and his solicitors are about, as the most ample powers are given under the Act. It is singular that another company—the Nant-y-Car—in which the same parties hold a majority of the shares, is in a similar position. From a like wayward impulse a wind-up was resolved on shortly after expending some hundreds of pounds in new machinery, and at the very time when the lode was yielding good returns! I am told that the profits from tribute work since the winding-up order have paid all the debts, and left a surplus in hand to be returned to the shareholders, in addition to what may be made by the sale of the sett and machinery. Can such things be! I ask the late secretary of the Nant-y-Car, whose offices are somewhere in the Old Jewry, to give the mining world a history of this extraordinary proceeding. It may tend to elucidate the working of the New Joint Stock Act, and afford further evidence of the superiority of the Cornish Cost-book System.—G.

**LIABILITY OF MINE ADVENTURERS.**—Certain parties having joined together, without excluding any deed, and having no cost-book, for the purpose of working a mine in Devon.—Is every shareholder liable for debts contracted by an individual shareholder without the consent of the others; or is the individual shareholder contracting debts the only shareholder liable to the creditors?—A. B. (If the shareholders, other than the individual contracting the debts, have done any act whereby the existence of the partnership was implied, we should think they are individually liable for all debts contracted by the acting partner, to the same extent as if a cost-book partnership had been regularly formed; and it is difficult to imagine how any step connected with the working of a mine could be taken without all parties committing themselves to the extent necessary to render them liable.—Ed. M. J.)

**COAL IN IRELAND.**—"Observer" (Holywell).—The statement "that there is coal in Ireland" is correct; but there are no grounds for the assertion "that the English Government will not allow the Irish to work the mines." Indeed, we believe, the minerals beneath the soil belong to the owners of the surface, the Government having no power whatever to compel or to prevent the working of mines under the property of private individuals. For working gold, a license from the Crown would be required if the mine be a royal mine; but an Act (1 W. & M., c. 30) declares that no mine of tin, copper, iron, or lead should thereafter be taken to be a royal mine, although gold and silver be extracted from it. And subsequent Acts would render it so difficult for the Crown to prove its right, that "Observer's" question might be replied to generally by the statement that there is nothing to prevent any Irishman with capital from working the mines of Ireland, no matter what mineral be extracted, provided the consent of the proprietor be obtained.

**INSURANCE CLAIMS.**—"H. J." (Glasgow Iron).—The cargo of ore having been insured, there can be no doubt that the claim against those accepting the insurance can be enforced. As it is usual, however, when the claim is made to hand in the bills of lading, policy of insurance, and other ship's documents, it is probable that it would be necessary to prove the shipment before the insurance could be recovered.

**NORDEDALE MINING COMPANY.**—On Sept. 23 I attended a meeting of this company, held at the Nag's Head, Bradford. In common with others, I was greatly dissatisfied with the course pursued by the directors, and should especially recommend that the promoters on future occasions be not allowed to rule the proceedings by voting on their free shares. The meeting was by no means harmonious; and the resolutions should be forwarded to the Journal for general information. A detailed statement of accounts would also be very desirable.—J. C. C.: Shipley.

**STREYTH WREAL RAILWAY.**—Can any of your readers inform me of the address of the purser? Several communications have been addressed to the former office, which have been returned. Is the development of the mine still being prosecuted?—R. M.

**COLLIERY INSPECTION, AND COLLIERIES' GRIEVANCES.**—This paper shall appear in my next.

**EAST HAZEL AND HOWLEY CONSOLS.**—I see by your Share List of last week that Howley Consols, in 10,000 shares, 2s. paid, is quoted at the nominal price of 5s.—that is, with 1000l. paid, is selling for 2500l. Looking lower down, I find that East Hazel, in 10,000 shares, 1s. 6d. paid, is quoted, business done, at 4s.; or, with 1531 12s. paid, is selling for 4091 12s. Now, it happens that East Hazel and Howley Consols are the same sett. Ashburton mining is curious at the best of times, and would soon be shut up but for the regenerating influence of a re-christening now and then; but even in the Ashburton district it is too bad to have one concern figuring at the same time under two different names. If the promoters would keep out of scrapes, they would do well to remember the words of the old song:—

"It is well to be off with the old love  
Before you're on with the new."

AN OLD MINER.

**IRON.**—"A. W. M." should obtain Mr. Rogers's work on *Iron Metallurgy*, in which he will find a vast amount of useful information. The price is 2s., and it can be procured through any bookseller, or by forwarding a post-office order to our office.

**WREAL GOSWY.**—I was so unfortunate as to hold some shares in this mine. I had been some time engaged on my return, I found the mine was abandoned, that the directors and company had been in litigation, and there was no account rendered of the true position of affairs. It appears that at one time a debt was allowed to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent., the secretary being the lender. There has been no meeting of the company since last November; it has never been formally dissolved; and there may be liabilities pending, which those shareholders who can pay will have to liquidate. There must have been a committee, though probably, from the aspect of affairs, it is not to be supposed that those gentlemen were very active in their duties; if they had, however, taken the responsibility on themselves, they should not have avoided it. The shareholders have a right to demand from them an explanation as to the causes of the mine being abandoned, as well as the position of the secretary at the time.—G. B.: Birmingham.

**BROKER'S ADVICE.**—The letter of "One who has had Losses" shall appear next week.

**EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY.**—Some years since I visited the Government mines at Kongsberg; and although I unquestionably saw there great masses of native silver, the preponderant produce was the sulphates of silver. I have no right to question Mr. George Searby as to the title of the company, of which he is the secretary, more especially as he states that it is not the intention of the directors to apply at present for capital; but I certainly think, in justice to the promoters and the public, some account should be given of the produce of the other ores. There is no doubt but that native silver is very valuable, yet it is absurd to suppose that a mine should alone produce it. Mr. J. H. Clement, who has had great experience in silver mining, has reported on the capabilities of the mine, and, therefore, opining that previous to any capital being issued, the public as well as the company will have the benefit of his report, which will elucidate any doubts as to the value of the property in question.—VIATOR.

**MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.**—"W. R." had better apply to the broker through whom the shares were purchased. A satisfactory explanation should be rendered, or the matter be transferred to a solicitor.

**MR. ARTHUR DUNN ON THE GREAT EASTERN ACCIDENT** shall appear next week.

**EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.**—The committee of shareholders appointed to confer with the board of directors at the last general meeting upon the then position of the company, as regarded the bankruptcy of Messrs. White and Co., are likely, it is stated, to make a very satisfactory report at the ensuing general meeting. It appears that the actual position of the company has in no way been affected by that bankruptcy; the rumours, therefore, that had obtained some degree of credence, that the position of the company had been jeopardised, are entirely without foundation.—D. J.

**GREAT TREGEUR CONSOLS.**—The reply of "W. N." to Mr. Pearson can only appear as an advertisement.

**CROOKHAVEN.**—I do not wish to dispute the statement of your excellent correspondent, Mr. George Henwood, who assures us in his letter in last week's Journal he obtained his information from a large shareholder, who showed him the condemnatory report of this mine. All I wish the public to understand is that no such report ever came before our board; and that there was but one feeling among the directors,—that had the proposal for new capital been responded to we should have had a good and profitable mine in a short time.—AN OLD DIRECTOR: Sept. 29.

**TIN FROM HOLLAND.**—"L. Th. v. H." (Rotterdam).—For 17,500, on Sept. 10, read 1750 slabs from Amsterdam.

**WREAL CHARLOTTE.**—The writers of the various communications which have appeared in the Journal with regard to what will be the probable position of this property in a few months, seem to have supposed an unfortunate eventuality, which most likely will never occur. Upon what grounds is it assumed that the lord (Mr. Trevelyan) when he shall have attained his majority will refuse to renew the lease? Do they suppose that he will run counter to the promise of his late father, that the lease should be granted to the present company, and thus materially depreciate his own property? Is it not a justifiable assumption that no such unfortunate circumstance will ever arise; and is not that assumption considerably strengthened by the terms of the communication received from the lord himself, when he states that his land was so mixed up in Wreal Charlotte with the lands of several gentlemen connected with mining, that he had made up his mind to grant his interest to them, as he found he could not otherwise do justice to himself or to them? It seems a pity that a property possessing, as has already been proved, the elements of success should be the subject of so much unpleasant feeling. There can be no doubt that the differences at present existing could be cleared away with a little tractability on one side or the other, or perhaps a little on both. It certainly would be much more satisfactory to all interested in this property if these ranklings and animosities were at once dispelled, which would inspire shareholders with greater confidence, the marketable value of the property would be materially enhanced, and satisfaction to all parties ensured.—F. S.

**MR. GEORGE HENWOOD** left town for his autumnal tour in the Western districts on Wednesday last, and will probably be in Devon and Cornwall two or three weeks. Letters addressed to him at our office will be forwarded. He is engaged to make special reports on Wreal Martha, Pebyn Wood, Great North Tolguis, Trevelyan, and several other mines just now becoming likely by their produce to attract considerable attention in the mining world.

**SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.**—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

The returns from the Board of Trade with respect to our shipping trade are again satisfactory. They are made up for the eight months ending August 31, and show that the total declared value of the various articles of shipment, the produce and manufacture of this country, was 86,405,885l., against 75,596,561l. in the same period of last year, being consequently an excess of 10,809,324l. in favour of the first eight months of 1859.

Although there was a falling off in some few of the items of export connected with the mining interests, the balance, nevertheless, was an increase of no less than 1,491,642l. Those portions of this special branch of the export trade which do not reach the aggregate of last year are—First, copper, which is less than 1858 by 142,379l.; secondly, machinery by 109,185l.; and, thirdly, brass, which fell off to the extent of 4952l. Under all the other heads there was an increase. Iron, of various sorts, gives an excess of 704,932l.; hardwares and cutlery, 408,581l.; tin, 270,738l.; steel, 162,437l.; coals and culm, 137,852l.; and lead by 63,618l. Altogether, therefore, these statistical reports from the Government are encouraging, and evidence of a wholesome state of business. They demonstrate clearly that a gradual improvement is going on in every branch, and give good reason to consider that the export trade of this country will soon become very flourishing, and soundly so, if nothing occurs to disturb the political hemisphere.

With reference to the precious metals, it will be remembered that the

returns for the seven months gave a balance against this country, but we are glad to find that the reverse is the case for the eight months, although the excess of imports over exports is but trifling—still it is on the right side. The total declared value of the imports for the period mentioned was 26,702,568l., while the exports were 26,397,033l., so that the balance to the credit of Great Britain was 305,535l. Of gold we received 15,753,875l., and sent away 13,530,864l. Of silver we took 10,948,693l., and shipped 12,876,169l. France, as usual, received the bulk of our exports of gold, no less than 11,537,597l. having been sent across to our ally, while we were recipients of only 871,755l., so that the difference was 10,725,842l. France, however, furnished us with 5,099,180l. in silver, against 248,227l. forwarded to that country. Australia has provided this country with 4,971,233l. of gold, without any exchange of the same article; and British Columbia has sent 3688l. in gold in the same way. Mexico and South America have given us 3,578,649l. in gold and silver, without interchange of the precious metals; and the United States have exported to us 6,582,145l., while we have exported to them only 13,574l.

The number of vessels engaged in the general export trade during the eight months was 29,355, with a collective tonnage of 6,941,041. Of these 3865 vessels are dispatched to British possessions, and 25,490 to foreign countries, the tonnage of the former being 1,533,340, and of the latter 5,407,701 tons. The vessels, however, are 16,752 British, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,308,616; and 12,603 foreign, with a tonnage of 2,637,425. Of the foreign 2620 were French, 2304 Hans Towns and Hanoverian, 1834 Danish, 1276 Norwegian, 1162 Dutch, 865 Prussian, 779 American, 1226 Austrian, Sicilian, and Sardinian, 569 Swedish, 240 Russian, 173 Belgian, 152 Spanish, 88 Portuguese, and 15 other countries.

That the mineral wealth of our colonies is entitled to as much attention as that of the mother country will not be questioned, and it is, therefore, with gratification that we refer to the complete success which has attended the efforts of the promoters of the MINING INSTITUTE OF VICTORIA, which was established some eighteen months since, under the most favourable auspices; the list of its members has already increased to ten times its original extent, and comprises the majority of the practical and scientific men enjoying the highest reputation in the colony in connection with mining and the sciences connected with it. The objects of the Institute are professedly of national and not of a local character, and the bases upon which it has been constituted are such as cannot fail to ensure its objects being attained—the better development of the mineral resources of Victoria, and the creation of unanimity of opinion and unity of purpose in connection therewith in all parts of the colony.

The idea of a Mining Institute for Victoria originated with Mr. J. BRACHE, and fortunately he received the ready support of many influential gentlemen connected with the mines of the colony, including several Cornishmen of known practical experience. At the preliminary meeting, on Sept. 7, 1857, he was chosen honorary secretary, and from that day the onward progress of the Institution has been gradual and indisputable. The bases upon which the society has been constituted are such as cannot fail to ensure its effecting the greatest good to the colony—none but actually professional men are admissible as members, and the actual members proposing them are responsible for their admission; and every precaution has been taken to frame the regulations and bye-laws so as to admit of the wants of the mining interest being supplied to the greatest possible extent.

Perhaps the most important feature in connection with the Institution, of the establishment of a Corps des Mines, which we may almost describe as a body of professional members, whose business will be to give vitality to the whole concern by collecting information of general interest. The subjects which are to receive the attention of the Corps des Mines are comprised under two distinct heads:—The first division will embrace a thorough enquiry into the present state of working the mines, and the physical structure of the colony, with particular reference to its gold fields; the second division, practical suggestions for improvements of the present methods of working the mines based upon previously ascertained facts. That the labours of the Corps des Mines shall not be generalised to an extent that might prejudice its utility, it is divided into seven distinct professional departments—those of the mining engineer, the civil engineer, the mechanical engineer, the mining surveyor, the geologist and mineralogist, the metallurgist and assayer, and of the physical sciences—the labours of each being allotted to a staff of officers properly presided over, and the whole functions of the corps being placed under the direction of the captain of the corps.

The elaborate nature of the code of rules by which the institution is governed prevents more than a very general reference to them. The first three rules explain the objects and name of the Institute, and the mode to be adopted in classifying the members; but the fourth is framed for a purpose frequently but little thought of in the scientific societies of the mother country. In England, the chief qualification for becoming a member of a learned (?) society (excepting, of course, the Royal Society; admission to which is by no means easy to obtain without merit) is the payment of the necessary fees; and thus we find men of inferior literary acquirements, and comparatively ignorant of the sciences to foster which a society has been formed, unhesitatingly admitted as members, and not only so, but permitted to read papers upon baseless theories propounded by themselves, and calculated only to mislead all who are unfortunate enough to listen to them. The remark is too true, that "money and impudence are the merits necessary for acquiring scientific reputation in this country;" and upon this point the councils of our public bodies would do well to take a leaf from the regulations of the Mining Institute of Victoria. The fourth rule, to those acquainted only with the purchase system, would perhaps be considered so stringent as to amount to an exclusion of very many connected with mines; but really its effect will be to ensure the co-operation of all men of reputation, and whose labours will prove positively useful to the mining community, by excluding those obstinate and uneducated individuals with whom they would not associate.

The instances which English capitalists have had of the absurdity of giving barriers the management of smelting-works, doctors the management of railways, poor gentlemen the management of mines; in a word, of placing men in positions which they are wholly unsuited for—have been so numerous, and the amount paid for the experience gained so large, that Mr. BRACHE's remarks on the necessity of precautionary measures for excluding these persons from the Institute will be readily appreciated. Neither pretenders nor charlatans are, says he, wanted in the colony; and they would surely find their way into the Institute unless some searching means are employed to prevent their introduction. Wherever this class of pretenders is met with in an institution of this nature they prove to be an obstruction to its progress. It is not the number of members which the Institute possesses hereafter, but the number of competent and active members which will further its cause in future. Many institutions have utterly failed through having overlooked this all-important point; and he, therefore, hopes the qualifications and conditions laid down for the admission of members will not be found to be too severe.

As to the thoroughly practical nature of the establishment, their first effort appears to give a proof that little will be wanting. The "Report on the State of the Mines in Victoria, as compared with that of other Mining Countries," to which we shall refer in a future Journal, by Mr. BRACHE, alone affording information of greater value to the mining interests of the locality in which the Institute is situate, than anything which we recollect to have emanated from a scientific body in an equally early stage of its existence.

**PURIFICATION OF WATER CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD.**—After a careful examination of water submitted to him by the Trinity House Board, Professor Faraday remarks that lighthouses are, of necessity, often placed in situations where water is obtained with difficulty, and they are frequently dependent, more or less, upon that which is gathered from rain falling upon the leaden roofs, galleries, and gutters of the towers and cottages occupied by the keepers. Now, the salt of the sea spray, which often reaches these roofs, &c., even when they are half a mile or more from the shore, causes the rain water which falls upon them to dissolve a portion of the lead, which is larger or smaller under different circumstances, and at times rises up to a quantity injurious to health, and poisonous. The water thus contaminated by lead, or rather chloride of lead, is peculiar in this, that it does not lose the poisoning substance either by boiling or by exposure to air, for the metal remains soluble after one or both of these processes. He has ascertained that if a little whiting or pulverised chalk (carbonate of lime) were added to such water, and the whole shaken or stirred together, the lead immediately assumed the insoluble state; so that when the water was either filtered or left to settle the clear fluid was obtained in a perfectly pure and salubrious condition. The process of purification is, therefore, exceedingly simple, for if some powdered



chalk or whiting is put into the cistern in which such rain water is collected, and stirred up occasionally after rain, the water may, with the greatest facility, be obtained in a perfectly fit state for all culinary and domestic purposes. Our correspondent, Mr. Wm. Prosser, who is largely interested in mining operations, and whose inventions connected with the production of power, light, and colours by electricity are well known, suggests that it is probable that in the vicinity of the lead mines of Wales, where the water is so contaminated with lead as to destroy the water fowl attempted to be kept in it, a similar process of purification to that discovered by Professor Faraday might be adopted. If the lead held in solution be a chloride the treatment would, of course, be identical; and Mr. Prosser considers that Professor Faraday's discovery might be sufficiently modified to be applicable to most cases where a soluble compound of lead has to be dealt with.

#### SCHOOL OF MINES, BRISTOL.

The Introductory Lecture to the courses for the sessions of 1859-60 was given on Monday, by Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district surrounding Bristol. Mr. Brough very ably, and very appropriately, by this lecture presented to the minds of the students the work they ought to aim at accomplishing during their term of studies at the School; and by showing them the distinguished privileges they possess in the facilities which the institution affords of acquiring a knowledge of mining science, and of becoming to a great extent practically acquainted with mining work, urged upon them in forcible language the incentives to, and necessity of, diligent application and perseverance.

Mr. Brough said—Some weeks have passed away since I took part in the annual examination of the young men who last session were studying the art of mining in this establishment, and I am glad to see here this day many of the same faces that were present on that interesting occasion. The questions propounded during those two days elicited such replies as could have no other effect than to afford entire satisfaction to those who were deputed to test the abilities of the students. The papers on mining that were immediately afterwards submitted to the perusal of Mr. Greenwell and myself went far to corroborate the good opinion that we had previously formed. The youth of the past generation could hardly have produced such documents as these: unhappily the means were not afforded them to store their minds with an equal amount of useful knowledge. What grand advantages the present day affords for the acquirement of valuable information! Poor boys who formerly could not find a school-room door open to them are now entreated to come in and learn. The very few acquirements that then cost pounds can now be obtained for as many shillings; the imperfect, though expensive, books of past times are now replaced by cheap and admirable works, founded on pure science and truth; the rude and costly apparatus of former days are now converted into elegant and inexpensive instruments, finished with mathematical care and precision; the incorrect and badly-constructed maps of olden times have given place to those magnificent and trustworthy Ordnance Surveys, that are the admiration of the entire kingdom. Instead of the crude and imaginary plans of our forefathers, we have now at our command the noble maps and sections of the most accomplished geologists that have yet appeared amongst us. The advantages offered to students in the present day have stripped off a hundred difficulties. The very papers that are laid before us for examination afford abundant proof of what I say: it is true that here and there errors appear, and in some of them there is a lack of logical inference; nevertheless, they evince an amount of information such as I should have been truly proud of in my younger days. You, my friends, possess in this enlightened age opportunities that were denied to the generation that preceded you. Continue, then, to study; neglect none of the advantages that are within your grasp, for you must remember that miners are now required to know a vast many more things than in the days of our grandfathers. The hard-studying men, and those who never feared application and labour, have always been the most successful in the world. Diligently, then, avail yourselves of the facilities placed in your power; learn everything that may be connected with the calling you have embraced. When hereafter you get into active employment you will find that both viewers and overseers are not unlike medical men—they are required to be acquainted with many things, and must, to some extent, possess a knowledge of not a few of the useful arts of life, and of some of the leading sciences. Now you are, of course, well aware that the substratum of all useful knowledge is the rudimentary education we receive of reading, writing, and arithmetic. To constitute yourselves really competent mine managers, you must build up on those simple acquirements a more complicated superstructure; you must endeavour to advance yourselves through decimal arithmetic until you have arrived at algebra. You must enlarge the little knowledge of angles which you have picked up in surveying, until you really acquire a practical knowledge of geometry; this will greatly aid you in your future career, especially in mapping, in drawing, and in all constructive operations. Of the mechanical powers and of machinery in general, it is hardly necessary to say that a mining engineer is bound to make himself familiar with the whole routine. A certain amount of chemistry is desirable, and I may say that the more you know on that subject the better. Great attention must be paid to those valuable truths which are classed under the general term of "physics." Geology and mineralogy are likewise so obviously connected with our profession that I need not point out their absolute necessity. It may be replied to me that it is a long list I have produced here; also it may be thought that as some of you may continue many years in no higher occupation than that of overseer, it is hardly necessary to learn so much. It is true that I have known scores of faithful, attentive overseers who possessed none of the scientific acquirements I have detailed in this lecture, but that is surely no valid reason why you should not learn all that fairly comes within your reach. Many of the overseers I have spoken of, had they availed themselves of every leisure hour to pick up knowledge, might have mounted higher up in the scale, and become chief managers. What I earnestly wish to impress on your minds is the necessity and value of learning all that you possibly can. When a young man has made himself familiar with but a very few of the essential items of information which I have laid before you, it is surprising how quickly the others may be made to follow. When the mind is disciplined to study it can grasp almost anything. But I would here like to recommend that no partial glossing over the matter in hand be adopted: get to the root of it, for it is better to learn a little with perfection than to have a mere superficial knowledge on very many subjects. So far I have only spoken of knowledge acquired in the school-room, or over books at your own firesides. But I could wish that the student might have access to actual collieries, and to see the various processes there carried on. It is in the shafts, the roads, the stalls, and the air-ways where your theoretical attainments will meet with opportunities of practical application. I want you to see with your own eyes how pits are sunk, how they are walled up, how they are unwalled, how the levels are driven out, how the stalls are turned, and in what manner the various places should be timbered. How, in the commencement of the work, the proper provision is arranged for the future ventilation; and, as the mining operations progress, the mode in which the air has to be split into separate columns or currents for the necessary supply of the various divisions of the colliery. It is in watching and assisting in such operations as these that the young aspirant becomes in time a real and actual miner. It would be my strong desire that you should possess the advantages of watching the building of engine-houses and stacks; of seeing the erection of the engines themselves; of observing in what manner boilers are seated; the way in which the settings of pumps are put in the shaft, and how they are stayed. I should like you to have practical opportunities of seeing how pit framing is pointed and set up, and of knowing what scantling of timber is necessary for the various parts. I should like you to be able to judge of the proper weight and dimensions of rope, whether of hemp or wire, whether round or flat. The diameter and strength of drums, and the proper size of pulley-wheels over the pit; the mode of application of safety-breaks; the needful form and weight of the cage, and a great many more items, that to record would make my lecture a mere catalogue of colliery implements and materials. But to render yourselves really useful to your employers and fellow-creatures all these things will have to be learned. To be a thoroughly accomplished mine agent you must know all the tools you work with, from a pick to a steam-engine.—After dwelling at some length on the various departments of practical mining, and mine engineering, which it was essential that the students should carefully and practically study, Mr. Brough concluded by saying: The session is now all before you, and no doubt lectures will be delivered to you explanatory of and embracing the minutiae of the various items of which I have merely given you a list in this lecture. I entreat of you to make the most of your time; learn whilst you can. It is in but

few districts that young men have the great advantage of a Mining School. I am sure you will join with me in wishing that Bristol may long enjoy this great privilege, and that other districts may follow her example.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPT. 29.—The demand for coal, &c., has not materially altered since our last, and the rate of freights remain as reported of late.

An important movement has now commenced, backed by influential parties connected with, and interested in, the steam coal trade of the North, for the formation of deep water docks at the Low Lights, near the mouth of the Tyne. On Saturday last a special meeting of the River Tyne Commissioners was held, the principal business being to receive a deputation from the owners of steam collieries on the subject of the formation of those docks. The deputation consisted of Mr. H. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Jos. Straker, Mr. N. G. Lambert, Mr. W. Cookson, &c. The deputation urged the commission to take the subject into consideration with the least possible delay, with a view to giving the requisite parliamentary notices this year. The following collieries were represented:—Cowpen, North Seaton, Bebside, West Cramlington, Chippington, Backworth, Seaton Delaval, Newham, and Hartley. The reasons given for proposing the construction of these docks were—That several new collieries are opening out to the north of the Tyne, and that, consequently, in a short time there would not be accommodation in the present dock to ship the coals sent—(seven new collieries are now opening out, which will each ship from 80,000 tons to 100,000 tons of coal per annum). The next reason given, which appears to be a very important one, is that the largest class of vessels will not enter the Tyne to load steam coals, owing to the deficiency of water, and some collieries to the north of the Tyne ship their coals at the Sunderland Docks, owing to this cause. It also transpired that many large vessels load steam coals in Wales at Cardiff, owing to the same cause. This certainly ought not to be lost sight of by the coal owners of the North, as it appears to be almost as important as the question lately discussed so warmly—the relative value of the steam coals. It would appear that the distance from the bar of the Tyne to the present docks is a serious consideration with shipowners, deep water docks near the sea having the preference where they can be had; and the contracted nature of the passage, and the depth of water in the Tyne from the present docks to the bar, appear to seriously injure the trade of the Tyne, so far as large vessels are concerned. The connection of the Blyth and Tyne Railway with the chain of railways into central Scotland was alluded to also (which will be accomplished shortly) as a further inducement to form the docks, and important iron-works, &c., will, no doubt, be opened out, which will bring traffic to them. The commission, however, urged many objections to the formation of those docks at present; they contended that if the river were put into a proper state from the present docks to the bar the existing accommodation would be sufficient for a long time to come. This the Tyne engineer proposed to effect by means of dredging; he proposed the construction of a dredger, &c., for the purpose, which will cost 40,000*l.*, and stated that he saw no difficulty in getting 15 or 16 feet of water at low water, and as the rise of the tide is 13 feet this would give 28 or 29 feet at high water. They stated, also, that at present in the Northumberland Docks less than 1,500,000 tons of coals are shipped per annum, and they are capable of shipping 2,000,000 tons per annum. They also objected to the scheme in a financial point of view, considering that the formation of the proposed docks at present would injure the Northumberland Docks. The dock commission, with Mr. Phillipson and Mr. Wallis, were appointed a committee to consider the subject, and report to the commission.

**MINERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of delegates from various collieries took place on Saturday, for the purpose of finally approving of the rules, rates, &c.—Mr. Maddox presiding. Several delegates addressed the meeting, and Mr. Langley gave some important statistical information. It was resolved, also, that the committee be empowered to appoint a canvasser for what length of time might to them seem proper. Mr. Tennant proposed the adoption of the rates of payment in an address, in which he particularly commended the provision for widows and orphans. Mr. Bell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. It was also resolved, on the suggestion of Mr. Langley, that the committee be empowered to take steps for the enrolment of the rules of the society under the Friendly Societies Act.

A fearful boiler explosion, resulting in the loss of three lives, took place at South Kelloe Pit, on the 20th inst. The pit is worked by four engines, two of them being high-pressure, and two condensing engines, and to these engines eight boilers were attached. About two o'clock the engines were proceeding at their ordinary speed, and a number of masons and other workmen were at work in the neighbourhood of the pit, when suddenly a most terrific report was heard, and a cloud of dust, bricks, and steam darkened the air. When this had cleared away, it was found that the first of the four boilers attached to the high-pressure engines had been blown away, and the engine-house was in ruins. The immediate cause of the explosion was to shatter the boiler into four pieces, one of which, weighing about 3 cwt., was projected to a distance of about 100 yards; and another, weighing about 15 cwt., was thrown a distance of 20 yards, and the other two portions fell near the boiler head. The engine chimney was split open for a considerable distance, and a large portion of the top was blown off. On Thursday an inquest was held on the bodies, Mr. J. J. Atkinson, the Government Inspector, being present. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased men had been killed by the bursting of a boiler, and that the boiler had given way from a defect in the plates, which could not have been seen prior to the accident.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

SEPT. 29.—The accounts received this week from various parts of the district are for the most part confirmatory of the information already laid before our readers, concerning the improvement which is to be noted in trade. At the works much activity is found to prevail, and for all descriptions of iron a good demand exists. Some fresh continental orders have again been received, and the Russian agents in the district are buying considerable quantities of rail and sheet iron. The Coal Trade is also in a healthy state, and the ports are crowded with vessels. The change for the better has at length extended to Newport, and it is long since so extensive a business has been done there as at present. The docks are full, and the wharves on the river are also constantly called on for requisition. Freights now rule as follow:—Coal: Alexandria, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Algiers, 18*s.*; Ancona, 20*s.*; Ascension, 30*s.*; Buenos Ayres, 35*s.*; Bombay, 42*s.*; Callao, 40*s.*; Calcutta, 42*s.* 6*d.*; Ceylon, 32*s.* 6*d.*; Cape of Good Hope, 40*s.*; Gibraltar, 15*s.*; Hong Kong, 60*s.*; Jamaica, 17*s.*; King George's Sound, 45*s.*; Mauritius, 30*s.*; New York, 13*s.*; Rio Janeiro, 32*s.*; Rio Grande, 35*s.*;—Iron: Barcelona, 24*s.*; Palermo, 21*s.*; Madras, 47*s.* 6*d.*; New Orleans, 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 5 per cent.; Cronstadt, 20*s.*; Helsingfors, 20*s.*; Messina, 21*s.* For a long time past new wire-works, on a large scale, have been in course of erection at Cwmbran, where there are already iron and coal works. The firm who have entered upon this enterprise, Messrs. Hill and Co., are determined to carry on the undertaking with spirit, and it cannot fail to be highly advantageous to the district. It is anticipated that employment for about 700 men will be provided at these new works. They have been fitted up with every convenience for carrying on a large business, and there is ample ground for entertaining the belief that the speculation will prove entirely successful. Part of the works will, we understand, be opened in the course of a short time.

Considerable satisfaction has been produced by the information that the *Great Eastern* will carry Welsh coal on all her voyages. The large quantity she is to take—10,000 tons—will serve to make the Welsh coalowners no less interested in her complete success than are the general public. It is probable that she will load at Milford Haven, as by so doing a considerable saving would be effected, the communication with the South Wales coal field being direct from thence.

The new Swansea Docks were opened on Friday, with every demonstration of rejoicing. The day was wet and unpleasant, but notwithstanding this drawback, the inhabitants of the town exerted themselves to the utmost to do honour to the occasion. The streets were gaily decorated with flags, and guns were fired at intervals throughout the day. The works just completed consist of a spacious entrance, a half-tide basin, a very large lock, an iron bridge, and an inner dock of majestic dimensions. The additional floating accommodation provided is thirteen acres in extent. The dock is 363 feet wide, and has 4800 feet of quay wall. The depth of water is uniformly 24 feet. Every facility has been provided for the dis-

charge of ores, ballast, &c., the latest inventions having been adopted. The entire amount of accommodation now offered to shippers at Swansea is thus summed up:—A channel, having in it a depth of 23 feet at ordinary spring-tides, leading to entrance locks, respectively 160 feet long and 50 feet wide, and 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, having a depth ranging from 22 to 24 feet during spring-tides over the sills. There is floating dock accommodation of 30 acres in area. Other improvements are either in contemplation or actually in progress.

The arrivals during the week include the *Pascoe Grenfell*, from Cuba, with 348 tons of copper ore.

The search for the bodies of the colliers who lost their lives by the inundation of Bryncoch Colliery, Neath, is now being proceeded with, the water having been cleared to some extent. The several bodies recovered presented a fearful spectacle, and were with difficulty identified by the relatives, who take the most painful interest in the progress made. The inquest has been opened, the bodies have been viewed, and the inquest adjourned; it will, however, be some months before a thorough examination of the pit can take place.

#### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

SEPT. 29.—The preliminary meeting of the ironmasters of this district was held to-day in this town. The attendance, although not numerous, was influential, almost all the leading houses in the trade being represented. As was anticipated, it was unanimously determined to make no alteration in the prices of finished iron. There is a steady demand, especially for sheets and plates. The orders from the United States have been fewer during the last few weeks, but this may be, as it is regarded here, only the result of the leading merchants there taking their summer excursions. At the close of a quarter orders are usually held back, but prices are firmly maintained, and the ensuing quarterly meetings may give renewed vigour to trade. For sheets and plates there is a good demand, and some of the works have a large number of orders on hand for this class of iron. For bars there is less enquiry, and very few rails are being made in the district at the present time. There will, probably, not be much done in the sale of pig-iron until the quarterly meetings, but the aspect of the market seems to be rather in favour of buyers.

In the Hardware Trades there is a very good home demand, which has been experienced during the whole of the year. In the foreign markets Australia forms almost the only exception to the statement that the demand is decidedly quiet. From the United States the orders show a considerable falling off within the last month, and though this is to some extent ordinarily felt at the present season, the dullness is greater than an allowance for that circumstance would account for. The East India advances represent the imports of hardwares there as excessive, whilst the South American trade continues depressed, and the demand for the Cape of Good Hope and Western Africa is by no means active. A good home trade, however, helps to make up for the less degree of activity in the foreign demand. The tin and japan trades are more active than most branches.

The Board of Trade Returns for August show only a slow recovery from that depression which was experienced in 1857, so far as the chief productions of this district are concerned. In the principal kinds of iron produced in South Staffordshire—bar, bolt and rod, and wrought-iron—the exports for August, 1858, were of the value of 548,241*l.*, while for the same month this year they are only 472,944*l.* In hardwares there is an increase this year over August, 1858, the exports for the month being 272,017*l.*, and this year 303,287*l.* There is a considerable increase in each case in the exports to the United States, and in hardwares, and bar, bolt, and rod-iron to the East Indies, but in wrought-iron there is a large falling off in the exports to the last-named country. There is a considerable increase in the export of earthenware for the month.

An important link in the railway communication of this county has been now completed, although a further extension has yet to be accomplished. The line referred to is known as the Cannock Mineral, and as now finished connects Cannock with Rugeley, where it forms a junction with the Trent Valley, and is brought into connection with the North Staffordshire at Colwich, near Rugeley. It was originally intended that the line should extend to Uttoxeter, but pecuniary difficulties, which have protracted the completion of the line over a long period, rendered it necessary to postpone that portion of the line between Rugeley and Uttoxeter. It is, however, in contemplation to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for a renewal of the powers which have now lapsed for the extension of the line to the latter town. This extension would be a great convenience, as the district which it would traverse is now difficult of access, and includes valuable beds of iron ore and limestone at Froghall, which by means of it might be more extensively sent to South Staffordshire. That portion of the line which is now completed is upwards of 7 miles in length. Already a branch of the South Staffordshire Railway extends to Cannock, and the two entirely traverse Cannock Chase, a high table-land, forming the centre of the drainage system of Staffordshire. A large part of this is still waste land, but within the last twenty years a considerable portion has been enclosed and cultivated. It is found to contain valuable beds of coal and considerable quantities of ironstone in some parts, and the new railway will afford the means of transporting these minerals to South Staffordshire. That portion of the Chase which already possesses railway and canal communication is being rapidly covered with steam-engines and spoil-banks, and is becoming the seat of a busy and thriving population. The configuration of the surface involved considerable difficulty in the construction of this line. The central point, at Hethersford, is at a considerable elevation, from which it descends to Rugeley with a steep incline, which in one part is as much as 1 in 80. Very deep and difficult cuttings occur in this portion. On leaving the elevated land the line debouches into the wide valley of the Trent at Rugeley, and there passes over a high embankment, which contains no less than 300,000 cubic yards of earthwork, and is pierced by a number of bridges, including a splendid skew bridge over the canal, and a five-arch skew bridge over the Trent. The work is admirably done. Mr. J. Addison, of 6, Delahay-street, Westminster, is the engineer, and the work has been executed by Mr. Brassey. The total expenditure in connection with the line has been about 290,000*l.* That part of the line from the town of Rugeley to the junction with the Trent Valley before referred to cost at the rate of upwards of 40,000*l.* per mile. By agreement, the line has been leased to the London and North-Western Railway Company.

A frightful accident occurred at Birmingham on Tuesday last, by which eighteen lives have already been sacrificed, and it is not improbable this sad list may be further added to. The facts connected with this dreadful event have been widely made known by the daily papers, and it is only necessary here to say that it was an explosion at the percussion cap manufactory of Messrs. Pursall and Phillips, of Whitall-street. The precise cause is not known, but it is not difficult to understand how in a premises where so dangerous a process of manufacture is carried on such an accident might occur. It is to be hoped that this terrible event will lead to the adoption of legal measures prohibiting the prosecution of such a manufacture in a town, and requiring that the various parts of any building devoted to such a purpose should be, as far as possible, isolated, and constructed as little as possible of brick or stone work, which, in the event of an explosion, becomes at once a heap of ruins. Town Councils suggest themselves as the bodies by which such regulations should be framed and enforced, but, justly or not, there appears to be a degree of distrust as to the fitness of these bodies for the discharge of a duty of this character.

#### REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

SEPT. 29.—Although the preliminary meeting of ironmasters is being held to-day, there is little doubt entertained that the rates for the past quarter will be confirmed; under these circumstances, very little interest is felt in the preliminary gathering. The orders which have been received during this week have been very numerous, and the reports we have received of the position of the trade are exceedingly satisfactory. There are a large number of orders in the hands of the principal makers, who have a sufficient supply to enable them to keep their works fully going for some time to come. The home trade is tolerably good, but this week there has been an active demand for shipment for the East and the United States. The general shipment of metals and hardware goods to the States has been nearly double during the present month as compared with the last. The Coal Trade is becoming more active every week, and the demand at the present time is much in excess of what it was at this period of the season last year. The rates are well maintained, and the supply at the



different collieries is abundant, except in two instances, where the works have been impeded by prolonged strikes.

Some interesting experiments have been tried at Liverpool with Clay's patent puddled steel, as applied to the making of rope, which has been invented by Mr. Wm. Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Iron-works. The rope so made has been tested this week. Portions of it have been made into wire rope, 3 in. in circumference, have been tried along with wire rope of similar size, made of the best galvanized iron-wire. The Admiralty test is 11 tons 14 cwt., but the wire ropes made by this patent broke at a strain of 16 tons 5 cwt. Thus the puddled steel was proved to be of far greater advantage than the other descriptions of wire roping. These are the first experiments which have been tried with puddled iron used in the business of rope-making.

There has been no movement of material importance affecting the position and future prospects of the Derbyshire lead mines. We have the pleasure of stating that at a meeting of the directors of the Mill Town Company, on Friday, it was agreed to recommend a dividend at the rate of 5s. on each 17. share. The dividend has been accepted by the shareholders, and it will be paid during the middle of next month. The directors have about 17000l. in hand, and the dividend will absorb about 13000l. The mine is looking very well, and the yield is good. A dividend would have been declared earlier had it not been owing to the determination of the directors to keep a good sum in hand.

The foundation stone of a new hospital at Chesterfield has been laid by the Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire. The building is intended principally as an institution for the relief of those who are engaged in the different collieries and iron-works in North Derbyshire. The leading iron and coalmasters have each forwarded a subscription in aid of the building fund, and Wednesday last witnessed their presence in strong force. Up to the present time there has not been adequate hospital accommodation for the workmen who may have received injuries, and this circumstance pressing more heavily than was at first supposed, a subscription was opened and about 20000l. subscribed. The Marquis, before performing the ceremony, alluded to the great increase in the mining population, and the development of new works of great size and magnitude. The stone was laid with masonic ceremony with great enthusiasm, and in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The local share markets have been dull during the week, and but little business doing. Mining shares are flat, Mill Town only excepted; the demand for these shares is very active.

An explosion occurred by the recklessness of one of the engineers at the works of Messrs. Knowles, of Bury, has occurred, and several persons have been injured by it. The engineer, a foolish fellow, went down the pit to examine the workings, and found air-pipes full of explosive gas. He thought he had beaten out the foul gas, and by way of testing it, he took off his lamp top, when an explosion took place, and five or six persons were very seriously injured, and the lives of some are despaired of.

Respecting the Masbro' Colliery accident, I learn that attempts are still being made to clear the pit of the foul air that has accumulated in it since the accident occurred; but, though to some extent successful, the bottom of the down-cast has not yet been reached. Wood pipes have been placed from the surface to within a few yards of the bottom, in order to increase the ventilation; but, though pretty successful, it has been deemed desirable to carry out the plan on a larger scale, and similar pipes, but of greater dimensions, are now being constructed for the purpose. The two bodies still remain in the pit, and until a better draught has been introduced through the workings, it will be far from safe to attempt to recover them.

The following information respecting the estimated extent of the coal fields of Europe and North America will not be uninteresting to your readers. The coal fields of North America extend over not less than 500,000 square kilometres. In Europe the extent of coal fields does not exceed 23,000 square kilometres, or less than the twentieth part of that of America. Of the 23,000 kilometres, 13,500 are in England, 2500 in France, 2400 in Rhineland Prussia, 1275 in Belgium, 1000 in Bohemia, 950 in Westphalia, 500 in the Asturias in Spain, 250 in Russia, 75 in Saxony, the rest in other countries. In England 65,000,000 tons of coal are extracted annually, in Belgium 5,000,000, in France 4,500,000, and in the United States 9,000,000. To give an idea of the dynamic force contained in these enormous masses of coal, it may be stated that half a kilogramme of coal burned in the furnace of a steam-engine produces steam sufficient to perform the labour which a man of average strength can get through in a day, and that 3 tons of coal represent the labour of such a man during his life. If we admit, which is no exaggeration, that England consumes annually 10,000,000 tons of coal to produce steam, it follows that in that country steam does the work annually of 60,000,000 men. The total quantity of coal in the fields of Europe and North America contains a latent force scarcely inferior to that of 16,000,000,000 of men of average strength during their whole life.

I also learn that a Russian serf, disgusted at the enormous price given by his master for a reaping machine, offered to make one that would do the work as well for a twentieth part of the sum. He took a piece of iron plate 5 yards long, 7 or 8 in. wide, and less than 1-16 in. thick; on one edge he fixed a thin steel saw, with the teeth cut sickle fashion, and at each end he placed a wooden handle; he and his son then cut a field of wheat in as short a time, and much better than the best machine could do it. Another son, seeing that they were obliged to cut always against the wind to keep the grain up to the knife, fastened a piece of string to two rods, and by throwing the former over the grain in advance held it against the saw. It is to be hoped this wonderful Muscovite invention will be found at the next agricultural exhibition.

**INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES.**—The present Colliery Inspection Act will expire next year, and the Home Secretary is giving a careful consideration to the subject, with a view of preparing a measure of greater efficiency for the prevention of accidents, enforcement of sanitary precautions, the better regulation of juvenile labour, &c. In order to obtain the necessary information Sir G. Lewis has directed the following circular to be forwarded to the Inspectors appointed under the Act 18 and 19 Victoria:—

"Sir: As the Act 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 108, will expire with the next session of Parliament, after August, 1860, it is probable that a measure relating to the inspection of coal mines will be prepared by Her Majesty's Government, for the consideration of Parliament in the session of next year; I am, therefore, to request that you will report, for Sir George Lewis's information, your opinion on the operation of the present Act, under which you are appointed as Inspector of coal mines. Sir G. Lewis will further be glad to receive from you any suggestions which you may have to offer with regard to the hours of labour to which boys are subjected in collieries and ironstone mines, and he requests that you will state your opinion whether such labour is excessive, and whether the hours of labour act prejudicially upon the education and moral culture of the boys so employed. The working of the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 99, has, doubtless, to some extent come under your observation. Sir G. Lewis will be glad to receive your opinion whether the provisions of that Act for the exclusion of boys under ten years of age from working below ground are strictly observed; and if not, whether any additional securities can be taken for preventing their evasion. He would also wish you to report on the expediency of applying the provisions of the Factory Act to the education of boys working in mines, or if the circumstances of the mining population should, in your opinion, render that measure inapplicable, the provisions of the Print Works Act (8 and 9 Vic., cap. 29) with the modifications referred to in Mr. Trompeter's report on that subject, or with other modifications which may seem to you more expedient. Complaints having been made in certain quarters that some injustice is done to the men by the methods employed for ascertaining the weight of the material at the mouth of the pit, and for enforcing the regulations of their employers in regard to the quantity and quality of the work performed, Sir G. Lewis requests that you will state to him whether, in your opinion, any authoritative rules are required, or could be enforced, which will have the effect of removing any just cause of complaint, should any exist."

**THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.**—The monthly meeting of the committee was held at the offices of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, on Tuesday, when the chief inspector, Mr. H. W. Harman, C.E., presented his report, from which the following are extracts:—We have now under inspection 574 mills and other works, and 1611 boilers, being an increase since Aug. 28 of two boilers. We have made 296 visits, and examined 765 boilers and 572 engines; of these three visits have been special—four boilers have been specially 16 thoroughly, and 25 partially examined: 274 diagrams have been taken from 164 cylinders; of these, 17 cylinders and 31 diagrams have been additional. The following are some of the principal defects:—Corrosion, 12 (two dangerous); fracture, 15 (three dangerous); safety-valves out of order, 38; pressure-gauges, 13; water-gauges, 18; feed apparatus, 5; blow-off cocks, 10 (three dangerous); furnaces out of shape, 22; shortness of water, 4; 50 boilers were without glass water-gauges, 31 without blow-off cocks, 65 without back-pressure valves, 12 without pressure-gauges, 4 with fusible plugs placed wrong, and corroded with scale. Many safety-valves have their spindles passed through stuffing-boxes, although not packed, and we have had two of Salter's balances screwed down and ineffectual. The other defects are of a general character, and such as have from time to time elicited from me full compliance in my previous reports.

**HUDDESFIELD STEAM-BOILER ASSOCIATION.**—The committee held their monthly meeting at the offices of the secretary, on Tuesday, when Mr. Holt, the engineer to the Association, presented his report, from which the following is an extract:—During the last month I have examined 58 boilers; 9 of these have had a thorough internal and external examination. I have indicated 7 engines, and made three special visits to two firms. I have made upwards of 75 visits to premises of members. I have found 3 boilers very bad from corrosion; 1 boiler entirely without water-gauge; and two firms have boilers coupled together with only 1 safety-valve for 2 boilers, and a stop-valve between each boiler and the safety-valve.

## SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT CORNWALL TICKETINGS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Mines.	Sales.	Tons.	Money.
Devon Consols	3	5089	£26,224 14 0
Wheal Clifford	3	1915	12,008 4 0
South Croft	3	1348	12,042 3 0
West Seton	3	1623	11,187 3 0
West Caradon	3	379	9,888 4 6
United Mines	4	2152	9,442 5 0
West Basset	3	1650	9,136 10 0
East Basset	3	542	7,108 8 6
Fowey Consols	3	1015	6,941 4 0
South Frances	3	1099	6,838 12 0
Par Consols	3	750	6,503 14 6
Phoenix	3	936	6,200 14 6
Wheal Basset	3	943	6,097 3 0
Great South Tolgus	3	829	5,777 3 0
South Tolgus	3	720	5,549 10 6
St. Day United	2	878	4,454 10 6
Tolvadden	2	819	4,158 10 0
Alfred Consols	3	802	3,963 16 6
Cradock Moor	2	463	3,868 7 6
Bedford United	3	624	3,584 14 0
Wheal Friendship	3	399	3,371 16 0
Wheal Seton	3	602	3,173 2 6
Great Wheal Husk	3	563	3,159 19 0
North Croft	3	543	2,848 17 0
Wheal Butler	3	625	2,843 14 6
Great Alfred	3	619	2,741 17 6
Wheal Ellen	2	546	2,602 3 0
Wheal Marzery	2	512	2,561 3 0
Rosewarne United	3	284	2,366 4 0
Kelly Bray	3	495	2,227 19 0
Carn Breu	1	498	2,068 18 6
Calcutt	2	400	2,065 18 0
Levant	2	439	2,042 10 0
North Robert	2	361	1,986 15 6
Hingston Down	2	451	1,922 12 0
Gonnamena	2	376	1,894 18 6
West Fowey	2	306	1,612 9 0
North Basset	3	306	1,552 6 6
Copper Hill	2	147	1,515 19 0
East Croft	2	303	1,321 2 6
North Down	1	192	1,123 3 0
Wheal Charlotte	1	211	1,449 0 0
South Croft	2	235	1,372 19 0
Wheal Polmar	2	84	1,201 10 0
Marke Valley	1	180	1,293 0 0
Grampian and St. Aubyn	1	102	1,256 9 0
Holmbush	1	161	1,216 2 0
Lady Bertha	2	290	1,167 12 0
Wheal Anna	3	303	1,131 2 6
Condorow	1	194	1,123 3 0
Tincroft	1	272	1,097 1 6
Calstock Consols	2	252	1,089 1 0
West Stray Park	2	154	1,022 5 6
Devon and Cornwall	1	250	934 15 0
Trevoile	1	248	922 0 0
West Damsel	1	186	848 18 6
West Alfred	2	275	826 8 0
North Pool	2	165	772 2 6
South Croft	2	105	727 2 6
Gunnis Lake	2	100	724 13 0
East Pool	1	208	719 4 0
South Croft	1	127	679 1 0
West Croft	2	145	670 15 0
Wheal Agar	2	81	656 12 6
Wheal Crelake	1	112	652 16 0
Fernan St. George	2	104	641 0 0
East Russell	2	100	640 4 0
Wheal Trebartha	2	100	614 4 0
North Croft	2	129	614 7 0
Wheal Harriett	1	93	568 4 0
Okel Tor	2	136	515 10 0
East Tolgus	1	107	485 9 6
Trefoil and Messer	1	100	484 18 0
Treloweth	1	99	475 14 6
Wheal Emma	1	136	458 18 0
Dolcoath	1	88	448 10 0
Wheal Mary Great Consols	1	81	427 5 6
Botallack	1	37	425 10 0
Tywarthall	1	96	403 16 6
Devon Buller	2	76	397 9 0
South Wheal Ellen	2	89	379 0 0
Camborne Vein	1	125	371 19 0
Molland	1	67	355 16 6
Caradon Brea	2	64	351 1 0
Killariff	1	40	340 0 0
South Bedford	1	110	343 9 0
Tavy Consols	2	88	337 0 0
Penden Consols	1	127	336 10 0
Wheal Edward	1	69	335 2 0
Hawkmoor	1	65	315 5 0
Great Croft	1	45	281 5 0
Trevelan and Tretharap	1	81	245 0 0
Gawdon Copper	2	40	229 0 0
New Trevelan	2	40	220 0 0
East Rosewarne	1	34	214 4 0
South Carn Brea	2	48	212 8 0
Devon and Courtenay	2	46	210 8 0
Wheal Henry	2	39	202 8 0
Wheal Franco	1	55	198 0 0
North Treskerby	1	47	196 4 6
Wheal Uny	1	67	191 7 6
Bortolice Consols	1	36	187 10 0
Wheal Unity	1	36	179 0 0
Camborne Consols	1	30	173 7 0
Wheal Kitty	1	15	154 17 6
East Alfred	1	25	153 15 0
Treffry's Regulus	1	7	135 9 0
Wheal Grenville	1	20	123 8 6
Great Work	1	12	122 2 6
North Croft	1	22	120 19 0
Wheal Emily	1	25	119 17 0
Duke of Cornwall	1	25	110 0 0
Cilia and Wentworth	2	19	108 12 6
Old Tolgus	1	24	106 4 0
Wheal Crowndale	1	30	103 10 0
Fed-an-drea	1	16	103 4 0
Wheal Russell	1	35	96 5 0
West Providence	1	17	94 7 0
Vick's Precipitate	1	9	90 16 0
Corwall United	1	24	90 12 0
South Dolcoath	1	8	87 10 0
South Basset	1	29	87 14 6
Great Sheba	1	53	85 19 6
Lewis	1	15	84 17 0
Wheal Jane	2	54	81 18 0
West Condorow	1	11	81 2 6
Wheal Castle and Roswidden	1	3	74 0 6
St. Aubyn and Grylls	1	11	65 15 0
Great Fortune	1	18	68 3 6
Cresgarwase	1	19	66 3 0
West Wheal Jane	1	11	63 15 6
East Carn Brea	1	10	58 0 0
Ashburton United	1	20	57 7 0
Carvannal	1	12	57 6 0
Wheal Hender	1	8	51 0 0
Falmouth and Screeves	1	22	46 4 0
Wheal Moyle	1	30	46 0 0
Boiling Well	1	8	38 10 0
Bedford Consols	1	8	33 4 0
Basset Consols	1	7	28 3 6
Symon's Precipitate	1	1	26 10 0
West Treasury	1	5	25 7 6
North Lezard	1	10	23 0 0
Eys Ore	1	7	15 8 0
West Carvannal	1	9	0 18 0
Total	42,475		£249,362 14 0

## COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	2449	£12,328 0 11
Vivian and Sons	5312	27,355 15 0
Freeman and Co.	2328	12,009 6 7
P. Grenfell and Sons	4234	30,650 3 4
Crown Copper Company	1666	10,728 7 4
Sims, Williams, and Co.	4497	27,314 4 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	5339	39,366 11 2
Mason and Elkington	5668	27,374 19 0
F. Bankart	3156	15,546 9 6
Copper Mines' Company	3106	15,911 0 0
C. Lambert	1315	8,483 19 2
Newton, Kates, and Co.	1315	8,147 14 3
Alkali Company	365	602 17 6
Briton Ferry	1788	5,592 0 9
Total tons	42,475	£249,362 14 0

**ACCIDENT AT WHEAL WREY.**—Edward White, a fine young man, while descending to his pitch in the 74, was precipitated to the bottom by a platform giving way, and was killed.

**ACCIDENT AT WHEAL POLLARD.**—William Faulf fell in the shaft about 6 fathoms, and was pitched on the doorpiece, thereby breaking his arm in two places, fracturing his ribs, and being otherwise severely injured. He lies in a most dangerous state, there being no hopes of his recovery.

## MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

**ST. AGNES DISTRICT.**—During the past week the inhabitants living in the immediate vicinity of the church town have had the pleasure of listening to the rattling of a steam-stamp lately erected at POLBRECK MINE, which has been progressing favourably since its commencement by the present company, and will no doubt ultimately prove a profitable and lasting speculation, and of great good to the neighbourhood. Much praise is due to the resident managers for the economical and mining-like manner in which the workings, &c., have been carried on; a great deal has been done here with a small outlay, thus proving that legitimate mining with capital judiciously expended will generally prove successful to the speculator, and a benefit to the locality in which the concern is situated. A little valuable land has necessarily been torn up; it has been said that "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a benefactor," yet mining cannot always be carried on without making incursions into good land, there, however, have been, and still are, many profitable concerns worked in barren and unproductive land.—**GOUSNOWN MINE.**—This mine, which started some short time since, erecting a small engine and having good prospects in view, has come to a stand-still from want of funds; however, it is to be hoped that some spirited party will take the management of this concern, and put it in good hands, and no doubt that that success will be the result.—It is to be hoped that other mines now lying dormant will rally again. **GREY WHEEL CHARLOTTE.**—This mine, for instance, is well worthy the attention of mining capitalists, and the present party who are contemplating resuming operations here demonstrate success and prosperity, and it is generally believed that a good mine will be opened up in Grey Wheel Charlotte.

**LEAD MINING IN THE NORTH-EAST OF IRELAND.**—A valuable discovery of lead ore has been made at the Hope Mine, near Castlesbarney, by Capt. Jas. Skimming, the lessee of that extensive mineral property. Capt. Skimming has for some time been working on a lode of much promise; when last week, by continuing over ground exposed to be mineralised, a counter lode was discovered, falling into the main lode with the angle of 30°. At the point of intersection, and for 50 fms. south on the counter, rich rocks of lead ore, embedded in soft quartz barites, have been found; and in one place solid ore can be dug, as easy as from a rubble heap, close to surface. This is considered the chimney, or outcrop, of an immense deposit. The discovery has created much excitement in the district, nothing else of its kind having been seen since the great deposit discovered by Capt. Skimming, at Annaglogh, in 1852.

**PROVIDENCE MINES.**—At the last setting, on Friday, three pitches were set to 30 men, averaging 1s. in 17., at 400. per ton standard; this at the present price of 800. per ton, is about 1s. 6d. in 17.; therefore, taking the average wages at 5d. per month, the men finding themselves materials, these 30 men must raise, according to the last setting, nearly 20000l. worth of tin to make wages. In addition to these 30 there are about 110 men and boys working underground; this is entirely exclusive of surface operations. The present raising will come in Feb. 1860, and 90 tons of tin will be sold for November on next account, at an average of about 800. per ton. The mines never looked so well as at present.

**GREY CRINIS.**—The lode in the new engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is still 6 feet wide, ore throughout, giving every indication of soon becoming a confirmed deposit of ore. The reports from the numerous agents who have inspected the mines are of the most flattering character for their future success.

**WHEAL GREENVILLE** continues to make favourable progress, the lode in the shaft improving every foot sunk. Drilling has been commenced in the 90 east, where the lode is very promising, and in about 4 fms. further driving a good improvement may be anticipated, as it will then be under a run of ore ground passed over in the 66. From the 90 west a large body of water still continues to flow; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of black and grey ore, but, unfortunately, the water is washed away. There is a fine lode standing in the back of this level, worth full 200. per fm. The mines are producing good work, and there are about 28 tons of ore upon the floor, and in three weeks the agent calculates upon having from 30 to 40 tons of ore.

**ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.**—An independent agent recently underground, has pronounced this mine as one likely to be a lasting and paying mine. Already making a profit.

At the **QUEEN OF TAMAR** the surface operations are going on very satisfactorily, and the set is considered by those well conversant with the mineralogy of the locality equally encouraging. Although less promising, there are several productive copper lodes in the neighbourhood, one of which has been interested in driving south; the general character of the lode is highly favourable for copper in depth. The western lead lode continues very promising for making early and permanent returns.

**CARYATH UNITED.**—The lode in the 60 end has much improved, and is producing very rich stuff. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50 is also very productive. The lode in the 10, east mine, is producing good work for tin.

At **WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN**, they have a fine lode in the 30 west, worth 300. per fm., and driving for 700.; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and no north wall yet seen, and the ore is better in the bottom of the level than in the end. This lode made a large return of copper in the Queen Vein Mine, adjoining, and I am strongly of opinion that by pushing on their levels to the westward the West Trevelyan party will find a good deposit of mineral, and they will deserve it for their perseverance and spirited outlay in the neighbourhood.

The **DUBLO MINE** is very likely soon to become one of the great Llanidloes mines. It adjoins Old Wheal Beeth, and is on the same lode, and everything connected with it seems to indicate a great and lasting mine. The last month's sale was over 10 tons of tin; this left a profit on the month of 2500., or thereabouts.

**TREFOIL AND MESSER.**—The level is cleared over the deposit of tin, and that ground will be worked immediately. The winze on Hill Park lode is improving as it is sunk, and a quantity of rich ore is being raised there. The pitches are looking well; about 100 tons of copper ore will be sampled forthwith. The returns of tin and copper will now considerably increase.

**HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE**



each of these lodes, in expectation of finding them also productive. These three lodes are supposed to have formed the course of ore west which encouraged the ad- vance of the mine. The extent of the mine is about 1000 ft. long, and the lodes are about 100 ft. wide. The mine is situated about one mile from north to south; and the evidence of the numerous lodes being productive clearly established, so that point after point remains to be opened up in succession, as the present workings give surplus funds; and there is great probability of the mine becoming one of the most extensive properties, as well as possessing some of the richest lodes in the county.

**REDICK CONSOLS.**—They have cut a lode of tin at Whitford shaft 200 ft. per ft., in whole ground.

**NORTH BULLER.**—This property is situate to the north of, and adjoins, the East Basset Mine, which has declared a dividend of 71. per share during the week. The mine is a continuation of the same lode, and contains the same cross-course. The shaft is down 55 ft., the lode is large, and contains good stones of copper ore. The shaft is a continuation of the same lode, and contains the same cross-course. The shaft is down 55 ft., the lode is large, and contains good stones of copper ore. The shaft is a continuation of the same lode, and contains the same cross-course. The shaft is down 55 ft., the lode is large, and contains good stones of copper ore.

**BULLER AND BASSET.**—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 80; the men are now cutting pit; when done the lode will be cut through, and levels driven east and west therefrom. Good results are expected in these levels.

**AT EAST PROVIDENCE,** adjoining the principal workings of the Providence Mines, the works are progressing satisfactorily. In the back of the 55 a rich cross-course, of tin is reported to have been cut. There has been about 7000, or 8000, of tin on this mine, and the shares are nominally about 10s., not the value of the plant. This piece of ground in itself is certainly worth 5000, as a speculation.

**CROOKHAVEN MINES.**—This mine has been inspected by Captain Wm. Crookhaven, of the Dharode Mine, who reports as follows:—There are ten lodes that came under my notice, which appear to be large and regular. They are principally composed of a finely quartz, gossan, and in many instances good copper ore. From my observations, particularly of the champion lode south or purple ore lode, I consider they present themselves sufficiently strong and encouraging to warrant their being fully developed to a depth of 60 or 70 ft. level; and as the engine-shaft is 42 fms. deep, I would recommend it to be sunk to the depth above enumerated with as little delay as possible. The inter- mediate lodes—the quartz and gossan—will, in my opinion, prove to be valuable auxiliaries in depth. The north lode of the engine-shaft should be intersected, in my opinion, at the 60; this lode, I am fully persuaded Crookhaven will prove to be a good and permanent mine. All the appliances are in it for working to a large extent, consequently nothing is now required but capital for developing the property. I have been conversing with mines in this country for 27 years, and have paid great attention to its mineral resources; and I have no hesitation in saying that Crookhaven ought to be worked with spirit and vigour. In conclusion, Crookhaven Mine cannot be surpassed in the value of its locality, being situate on Crookhaven Harbour. All land carriage is saved, and materials can be imported and copper ore exported at a nominal expense.

**NORTH WREY CONSOLS.**—This valuable mine is about to resume operations under a new title, to be called the "STANDARD SILVER-LEAD MINES." The lodes containing a large quantity of lead exceedingly rich in silver. The property is situate near the village of Wrey, and is surrounded by Messrs. Ann, Treloar, and Ladock; also near the Copper Mine, South with West Caradon, and other divided mines. The Standard Silver-lead Mines are held in high estimation in the locality; and when it is considered the amount expended in the former working, being about 30s. per share, which are now offered at 5s. each. Such a favourable opportunity seldom presents itself for investment, and cannot fail to become a lasting and dividend mine to those who become shareholders in its development.

**DEW GIGGS.**—The engine-shaft is near the junction of the south lode, and the lode is improving, producing good stones of copper ore. The back of the 32 is yielding 2 tons of good ore per fathom.

**NORTH DOLOCOATH MINE.**—This interesting mine, fraught with several great features in mining, seems to be progressing to the satisfaction of the adventurers: it has already, within the first eight or nine months of its working, yielded silver ore to the value of 4000, (without any call being made on the shareholders), out of which dividends have been paid (12500), a first-class steam-engine purchased, and all the necessary buildings, machinery, store-houses, and plant erected on the mine, and paid for out of the profits realized, and a respectable cash balance is carried forward to the next quarterly account. As will be seen by the report of the meeting, in another part of the Journal, another dividend, equal in amount to the amount already been declared, has been declared, and the shareholders are to receive it in conformity with the views of the company to pay at once in full for the steam-engine, &c., and not to allow any arrears of dividend to exist. The mine continues to return considerable quantities of silver gossan, and the recent arbitration of the disputed ground lately claimed by the adjoining mine has resulted in giving the undisputed possession of this portion of the set to the hands of the North Dolcoath Company. A promising branch, yielding a little copper ore, has been lately discovered, running parallel with the main lode, yielding silver, which will be worked upon. We understand that the steam-engine will shortly be erected, and the authorities at the mine look forward to greatly increased returns of ore as soon as the steam-power is in operation.

**WHEAL MARGERY.**—A great improvement has taken place in the 80 level, also in the 90 east; this is between Wesley's and American shafts. In the 80, the engine-shaft, the lode continues worth 12, or 15, per ft. These improvements are considered important, and future samplings will increase.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALLEN AND QUENANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for August:—			
Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Balsap	.....Tons 28	.....7 1/2	.....2-000
Old Mine	.....100	.....4 1/2	.....4-250
United Mines	.....8	.....5	.....0-400
Michell's	.....8	.....5	.....0-400
Thomas's	.....3	.....8	.....0-240
Carl Johans	.....6	.....6	.....0-540
Quenavig	.....3	.....8	.....0-120
Quenangen	.....80	.....12 1/2	.....10-000
Total	.....Tons 236		.....18-010

Mining report from August 25 to September 5.

**ALLEN AND QUENANGEN MINES.**—As for some time past, the mine below the 15 is the most productive point of operation, where the lode is still worth full 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom. We are cut through the facing in the shallow north-west level, and have met with some small strings of purple ore, though not sufficiently large to pay; we have, therefore, think of the men to sink the bottom, as proposed in our last. There is no material alteration in the south-west level; we still meet with good patches of compact yellow ore, 1 1/2 to 2 tons per fathom disseminated through the heavy spar, which forms the chief matrix. The dismissal of greater part of the workmen from this concern at the end of the month will, from that time, prevent us from carrying on anything in the shape of preparatory operations, as the number now at our disposal is insufficient to form two teams, by the time the running work at surface and underground is provided for; they will, however, be employed to the best advantage. We much regret that these steps are not found or deemed necessary. That the mine is no further worthy of a trial, or that the mine is exhausted, is a thing we do not for a moment consider in; but on the contrary, we have every confidence of a successful result, provided that exploratory workings were regularly and systematically followed up, which untoward circumstances are prevented of late years.—Old Mine: In the south part of No. 1 working the lode continues large and regular, and turns out about the usual quantity of ore per fathom; in the north part both the lode and produce is still deteriorating, owing to the abundance of quartz and muddle found in its composition: we have reduced the length of the shaft to about 2 fms., and shall push it forward as fast as possible, in the hope of finding the lode at a depth of 100 ft. In the mine below these workings the lode is still in the south-west level; the matrix is chiefly a friable calc-spar, with fine stones of quartz intermixed, which we save. At the small mines the tribute operations have been very much interrupted by the arrival of so many vessels in the last month. On the whole, the mine has been but little changed. At Thomas's the bunch of ore is of good quality, and still small, and we do not expect much improvement now until getting deeper, there is a good branch of ore in making in this direction from the end of the old working. The lode continues about the same size at Carl Johans, and turns out about 3 tons of ore per fathom, with a promising appearance.

**QUENANGEN.**—The lode in the bottom of the shaft continues strong and regular, and is much improved for ore in the last fortnight, being now worth about 4 tons per ft. In the last few feet sinking it has inclined much flatter to the north than usual. In the shaft, below the 10, the lode still looks well, though it is less rich in solid ore than the upper levels; its width is now about 3 1/2 ft., yielding upwards of 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the south part of the lode, in this same working, varies from 6 to 12 ft. in width, which yields some saving work, though rather of a muddle character. We are now clearing out the stuff and water from Bergmeister's winze, and hope to resume the sinking of it in the course of another week. The lode in the slope on the north side continues large, and yields tolerably good work. The lode continues very promising in the shallow level; the matrix is chiefly a friable calc-spar, with fine stones of quartz intermixed, which we save. At the small mines the tribute operations have been very much interrupted by the arrival of so many vessels in the last month. On the whole, the mine has been but little changed. At Thomas's the bunch of ore is of good quality, and still small, and we do not expect much improvement now until getting deeper, there is a good branch of ore in making in this direction from the end of the old working. The lode continues about the same size at Carl Johans, and turns out about 3 tons of ore per fathom, with a promising appearance.

**LEONARD MINING COMPANY.**—Sept. 17: Pozo Ancho Mine, West of the shaft: The 85, west of Fernandez cross-cut, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 86, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 87, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 88, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 89, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 90, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 91, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 92, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 93, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 94, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 95, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 96, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 97, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 98, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 99, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the 100, west of the shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; 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**VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.**

**MR. KINSMAN** has received instructions to **SELL, BY AUCTION** on Thursday, October 6 proximo, at the **WEST CRINNIS AND WEST REGENT UNITED MINES**, in the parish of St. Austell, the following **MACHINERY AND MATERIALS**, viz. —

1	50 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke	in cylinder and 9 ft. in shaft, with
10	tons. A 24 in. whin engine, 5 ft. stroke,	with boiler 7 tons, and crusher attached
9	9 ft. 8 in. pumps.	1 6 ft. 9 in. ditto.
16	9 ft. 9 in. ditto.	3 1 ft. 14 in. ditto.
11	9 ft. 11 in. ditto.	1 6 ft. 9 in. working.
19	9 ft. 10 in. ditto.	2 1 ft. 11 in. ditto.
1	12 ft. 10 in. plunger pole.	1 12 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1	10 in. stuffing box and gland, and 9 ft.	2 1 ft. 13 in. ditto.

1 pole case.	1 12 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 10½ ft. 8 in. plunger pole, stuffing box, and gland to match.	1 12 ft. 6 in. ditto.
1 6 ft. 10 in. windbore.	1 10½ ft. 8 in. plunger pole, stuffing and gland.
1 6 ft. 8 in. ditto.	1 8 in., 1 6 in., and 1 15 in. door-plates.
1 6 ft. 6 in. ditto.	100 fms. of 2 in. flat-rods.
1 6 ft. 13 in. ditto.	40 fms. capstan rope nearly new.
1 10 ft. H. screw.	

18 in. ditto.  
1 10 in. top doopceer.  
1 6 in. 11 in. matching.  
Six horse whilms and shaft tackle, three shaft bobs, one angle bob, two shears, and one chain.  
100 fms. 8 in. wood flat rods, 24 fms. 9 in. ditto, 30 fms. 8 in. wood shaft capstan; 70 fms. 7 in. ditto, 1 8 fms. 13 in. shaft rod, about 5 tons of railway iron, steam waxes and other small quantities of excellent material and iron stove liners, bolts, nuts, washers, washers, and other small quantities of iron.  
1 1/2 bushels, launders and air pipes, seven jiggering machines, 100 lbs. ditto (15 fms. ditto).  
1 1/2 bushels, pulley stands, a large quantity of pulleys of various sizes, 100 lbs. ditto.  
1 1/2 bushels, scrap iron, two beams, scales and weights, 1 1/2 ton of new iron, tram wheels, iron washers, barrows, steam and horse whilms kibbles, buckets and bucket rods, grinding stone, and  
glands, miners' chests and tools, smiths' bellows, anvils, and tools of every description, screwing gear, a considerable quantity of new and old timber and plank, with mercantile stores of various kinds and accounts.  
Also To BE SOLD, on the above day, at SOUTH CUDDRA, adjoining the mines, a 36 in. COMBINED HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, with

adapted either for drawing water, stuff, or crushing. Two horse whims, a 10 m. iron complete, six 3 ft. flat rod shieves, about 30 fms. 7 in. flat rods, wood shaft and iron casing plank, ladders, old timber, smiths' bellows, anvils and tools, with several old iron and various other articles.

The above is situate near the turnpike-road leading from St. Austell to St. B. about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the former place and from Par, and near to Charlestown, thus affording every facility for transit, either by land or water. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, on Crinim, at Eleven o'clock.

For viewing, apply to the agents on the mine, and for further particulars to Wm CHARLES, Esq., 27, Austinfriars, London: Capt. WEBB, of Biscovey; or to the auctioneer at St. Austell.—Dated September 12, 1859.

**FLINTSHIRE.**

**IMPORTANT SALE of a FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE and COTTAGES, BUILDING and ACCOMMODATION LAND, in and near the BOROUGH of FLINT, together with the whole of the MINES of COAL and OTHER MINES**

**MESSRS. CHURTON** have the honour to announce that they have

**NOTE**—Be instructed to **SELL BY AUCTION**, at the Royal Oak Inn, in the town of Holyhead, 15th of March, 1856, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the auctioneer, the following property, to-wit:—**THE HOUSE**, as shewn in the printed particulars of sale, or, in such other manner as the auctioneer may think fit at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as will then be proffered.

**Lot 1.** An excellent **MESSAGE** or **DWELLING-HOUSE**, with the stable, carriage-porches, workshops, and premises, now or late in the occupation of Mr. Edward Roberts, of the name of **THE ROYAL OAK**, containing a large office, edifice, carpenter's shop, and other erections, together with the several **FENCES**, and other appurtenances, in part adjoining, and in other part intersected therefrom by the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, to each side of which, and close to the station, there is an extensive

Queen's Ferry, and from the railway crossing nearly to the River Dee, and commonly known as the RATH FIELDS, containing in the whole about 130 acres.

land or shown as coal. BUT NOT COAL, because OF THE WIDE HOME IS statute now  
land together with all MINES OF COAL AND OTHER MINERALS in and under  
same; and also the vendor's right to the minerals under the line of the said Chester  
Highway Railway there, and also under the Flint station and other lands on the  
side. A small portion of the coals under the lands on the south side of the railway  
been gotten, thus proving beyond a doubt that a large extent of coal of excellent quality  
exists, which can be worked at a very trifling expense.

LET IT.—All that slag of FREEHOLD LAND, situate on the south side of the

road at Summer Hill, a short distance from the town of Flint, admirably adapted for building purposes, having an extensive frontage to the turnpike-road, and containing wards of 4 statute acres; and also all that PIECE of LAND called the MAISTERS, situate to the north of the said turnpike-road, and containing 8A. 2R. 10P. thereabouts, the holding of Mr. Edward Williams, including all MINES and OTHER MINERALS in and under the said slag of land at Summer Hill, under said line of railway co-extensive with the land, and in and under two pieces of land opposite side of the said railway, now or formerly held by the said Edward Jones.

LOTH III.—ALL those FOUR several PIECES of VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION, situate on the road from Flint to Cornist, formerly in the holding of Elizabeth, but now of Mrs. Jones and the said Edward Bower, containing, in the whole, 1P. 4R. 10P. thereabouts, together with all MINES and OTHER MINERALS in and under the same. A shaft has been sunk to the bottom of the said land 50½ yards deep, and the existence of a considerable extent of coal proved.

LOTH IV.—ALL MINES of COALS and OTHER MINERALS in and under three lots of land and plantations, situate at or near to the Frith, and in and under another land called Coilia Nant, containing together 28A. 0R. 34P., or thereabouts, respectively formerly part of the Panton estates, the former having been contracted to be sold to Edward Henry, and the latter having been sold to Mr. Hunt.

A report of the collieries, and as to the coal seams existing under the above estates, has been furnished by Mr. John Thomas, mining engineer, and may be seen at the offices of Messrs. WALKER and SMITH, solicitors, Chester.

N.B.—Plans and particulars may be had at the Inns in Flint, Holywell, Northop, &c.

Mold; and, with any further information, at the offices of Messrs. WALKER and SONS, 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3, or the auctioneers.

SALE OF THE MACHINO SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, WITH THE WHOLE  
OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT THERETO BELONGING.  
BY J. WILLIAM DENN, WILLIAMS, DENN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

**M**R. WILLIAM DEW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the British Hotel, Bangor, on Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1859, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (subject to such conditions as shall then and there be produced, and

These previously sold by private contract, of which due notice will be given) all the productive and extensive SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, called or known by the name of the MACHNO QUARRY, situate in the parish of Penmachno, in the county of Merioneth, together with the whole of the splendid MACHINEERY, ROLLING STONE PLANT, COTTAGES, AND BUILDINGS in, on, or upon and appertaining to the said quarry, together with the whole of the works and works now worked upon the most approved system for many years, is now fully developed and improved by the experienced and expert and mercantile testimonials attached to particulars to rank with the best in the world both as to qualities, capabilities, and facility of working.

The rock is peculiarly adapted for slabs, being homogeneous in its texture, strong, good colour, free from sulphur, spots or spar, and easy to work. They will bore

The machinery, which comprehends all the modern improvements, is, of the best description, all worked by water power, for which there is an abundant supply. The lease comprises 500 acres of land, with extensive mountain rights, and has been 31 years, of which 24 years are unexpired, and the royalty is exceedingly low.

When the railway to Bettws-y-Coed (which is now being surveyed) is completed, terminals will be within 7 miles from the quarry, thereby greatly enhancing its value.

Descriptive particulars, with plan, reports, and inventory of machinery and plants, he had of THOMAS SPOONER, Esq., solicitor, Leicester; W. ORME CARTER, Esq., John-street, Liverpool; T. H. WHEELER, Esq., Conway; at the office of this paper, from the auctioneer, British Hotel, Bangor. May be viewed by applying to Mr. GRIFFITH, upon the spot.

**STAFFORDSHIRE.**

**IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AND VALUABLE MINERAL ESTATE, SITUATE AT OLD HILL, IN THE PARISH OF ROWLEY REGIS.**

**BEING** **FACTORY AND ENGINE-CONSUMING** **AND** **WATER-POWER** **RENTS**

**M<sup>R</sup>. BATEMAN WILL OFFER FOR SALE,** By Public Auction, at the Hotel, Dudley, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1876, Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions, the undermentioned very VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND MINERAL PROPERTY :—

All that desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, with VALUABLE MINES and BALES Lying in the parishes of Aston, and belonging to the same estate at Oldbury, near Rowley Regis, Hereford, in the occupation of Joseph Morris and his tenant, Joseph Hitchcock. The estate consists of six closes of excellent arable land, with the farm house, barn, stables, and other buildings erected thereon; garden attached to the house; and the land (including the site of the buildings) by admeasurement upwards of 1½ acres, and the mineral boundary, including proportion of the adjoining roads, comprises a superficial quantity of upwards of 100 acres.

The above valuable mineral estate is bounded by the properties of Messrs. J. &

Miss Haden, the representatives of the late Mr. Sidaway, Messrs. Hall, Messrs. Pearson, and a public highway leading from Dndley to Rowley, and is believed to contain in the solid or entire the following mines and minerals, viz. :—

THE BROOCH COAL.	THICK COAL.
TWO FEET COAL.	GUBBIN IRONSTONE MEASURE.
BINES, PINS, AND PENNY-EARTH IRONSTONES.	HEATHER COAL.
	NEW MINE WHITE IRONSTONE.

And the other mineral measures (if any) of the immediate neighbourhood.

The attention of coal and ironmasters, and particularly of those who have mines and works in the district and immediate neighbourhoods, is especially directed to the above important and very valuable mineral estate, which is situate near the Norton Tunnel, has been recently opened, and now affords a most important communication between the coal and iron districts of South Staffordshire. Indeed, the apparent

stances which have an immediate bearing upon the estate are such as to render of the most important and valuable mineral properties which has been offered any competition in the county of Stafford for some time.

For the convenience of persons desirous of purchasing, the greater portion of the chase money may remain invested upon terms to be agreed upon between the

Printed particulars and plans may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Whitehead & Partners, Solicitors, at Lawley, Wolverhampton; or the auctioneer, Dudley; and also at the offices of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, the *Midland Counties Herald*, the *Birmingham Journal*, and the *Mining Journal*, and at the Hotel, Dudley, 14 days before the day of sale.

**FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, NORTH P.**  
**MINE AND MATERIALS,** comprising a 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, V.  
ENGINE and CRUSHER, with all the PITWORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, TAG  
and HALVANS. This mine is situate in the best mining district in the county,  
most portions of the western ground is unexplored and considered valuable. It

under a lease from the Hon. A. M. Agar, at 1-15th dues.—For terms, apply to  
BORROW, TRURO; or Capt. JAMES EVANS, Nance, Illogan.—Dated July 18, 1868.

100



NORTHUMBERLAND.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, UPON THE RIVER TYNE.  
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in certain Causes, BRANDING v. PLUMMER, BRANDING v. PLUMMER, BRANDING v. LIDDELL, and BRANDING v. PLUMMER, with the approbation of His Honour the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH (who has been appointed for that purpose) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrimage, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1859, at Twelve for One o'clock, in Three Lots.

Lot 1.—The EXTENSIVE and well-known COLLIERY, called GOSFORTH COLLIERY, for the residue of a leasehold term of 43 years, commencing from 1st January, 1860, subject to moderate fixed and tentable rents, and the ENGINES, MACHINERY, live and dead stock belonging to the colliery, and certain lands, buildings, and cottages used and occupied for the purposes of the colliery, held for a leasehold term at moderate rents. Both leases may be determined by the lessees at certain fixed periods.

At this colliery the High Main coal seam is in working, and produces coal of a first-rate quality, well known in the London market as the Gosforth Wall's End.

The lease of Gosforth Colliery confers the power of working the mines under upwards of 1000 acres of land in North and South Gosforth.

Valuable wayleave privileges are secured to and used for the benefit of Gosforth Colliery, and the coal is conveyed along the Coxledge way from Gosforth Colliery to a shipping place on the Tyne.

Lot 2.—The ROYALTY and FEE of and in the COAL MINES within the townships of NORTH and SOUTH GOSFORTH, containing about 1410 acres, partly worked by or through Gosforth Colliery, and the remaining part worked by the owners of Coxledge Colliery, and yielding adequate fixed and tentable rents. The High Main is the only seam or bed of coal yet worked within the royalty, and of it there is yet a large quantity remaining entire. All the lower beds are still unopened.

Lot 3.—The VALUABLE COLLIERY known as COXLEDGE COLLIERY, producing a first-class coal, known as Riddell's Wall's End, and the ENGINES, MACHINERY, and stock attached thereto, and the wayleave leading from the colliery to excellent shipping places on the River Tyne, along which way the coals of other collieries are led by agreement with the owners of Coxledge Colliery, who derive a considerable additional revenue from this arrangement.

The royalties attached to this colliery are held on valuable working leases, and comprise upwards of 5000 acres, within which there is a considerable extent of High Main coal unworked; and the lower seams, which produce the best seam coal of the district, are entire throughout the royalties, and can be easily opened out and brought into working.

The Coxledge and Gosforth Collieries and royalties offer a most eligible opportunity for investment by any party desirous of embarking capital in the coal trade of the North. The collieries are most advantageously situated, at an easy distance from a convenient and deep water place of shipment on the River Tyne, and are the principal collieries on that river in which any considerable portion of the Wall's End seam remains unworked.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained (gratis) in London of Messrs. BAKER and CO., solicitors, No. 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Messrs. SUTHER and CO., solicitors, No. 3, King's-road, Bedford-row; Messrs. BLAKE, TILLY, and CO., solicitors, No. 14, Essex-street, Strand; and Messrs. CLAYTON, COOKSON, and WAINWRIGHT, solicitors, No. 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; and in the country of Messrs. R. P. and H. PHILLIPS, Messrs. J. and M. CLAYTON, and Mr. WILLIAM DUNN, solicitors, and at the office of Mr. BROTHON, the auctioneer, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and of Mr. LIDDELL, colliery viewer, Benton Grange, near Newcastle.

FRED. ERS. EDWARDS, Chief Clerk.  
Dated August 6, 1859.

OVOCA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, of which due notice will be given, the FREEHOLD and the MINERAL and OTHER ROYALTIES of the TOWNLANDS of KNOCKANODE and RAHEENAVINE, containing about 400 Imperial acres. This property is situated at the Meeting of the Waters, extending in frontage to the valley from above the Meeting Bridge to below the weir of Mr. Michael Williams's mines. The weekly market for the miners is held on the property, the northern extremity of which is admirably situated for villa building enterprise, and the southern for the general trade of this rising mineral district. It is within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station.

The country is hilly, traversed by a river, within about a mile from the granite. There is a great variety of mineral ground. On Knockanode a course of sulphur ore is being worked by Mr. Von Uster, to whom the royalties have been leased. Another mineral lode has just been opened, showing at surface as a powerful deposit of carbonate of iron and lime (the only thing of the kind at present known in the district), with prills of copper pyrites and galena. A third lode has been discovered, consisting of micaceous specular iron, almost unaltered with any gangue. The gossan of the tops of other lodes is visible, but none have as yet been attempted except the sulphur course.

Rental about £250 per annum, paid with the greatest regularity. Government valuation, £268 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain out for seven years, on the security of the property, at 3 per cent.

For particulars, apply to J. H. CHOMLEY, Esq., 3, Inns Quay, Dublin. OWEN KAY, Esq., of the Meeting Bridge, will show the property.

COLLIERIES, COAL, AND IRONSTONE.—TO BE SOLD, the LOUGHOR COLLIERIES, situated at about 9 miles from Swansen and Llanelli, and in direct communication with the South Wales Railway. The coal is highly bituminous, and in great demand.

TO BE SOLD, the CRESUS COLLIERY, in the Forest of Dean.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the ANTHRACITE COAL and IRONSTONE in the BLAEN GARSANT ESTATE, Cwm Amman, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE in the ESTATES of CEFNTRISCOED, GLYNMERCHER ISAF, and PLASDYDER-WEN, situated in the parish of Ystrad-filfre, and about four miles north-west of the South and Swansen Canal and Vale of Neath Railway.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the COAL and IRONSTONE in the ESTATE of CWM HIDRE, near Pontyberem, in the Gwendraeth Valley, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the TIR BRYN COLLIERY, near Llanon, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, COAL FIELDS in the Coleford Hill, Deil Vein, and HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

ARTHUR AND EDWARD COLLIERY, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, NEAR LYDBROOK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The LIQUIDATORS appointed for the winding-up of this company HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are READY TO TREAT for the SALE of the above COLLIERY, working the celebrated Hill Deil Vein, together with the VALUABLE and most complete PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works successfully.—For particulars, apply to Mr. HIRSH WILLIAMS, Mining Engineer, 61, Moorgate-street, E.C.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, CAPITALISTS, AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF COMMENCING BUSINESS.—MOST DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENCE THE BUSINESS OF A MACHINE MAKER.—THE OWNER of an OLD ESTABLISHED and EXTENSIVE MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS, about eight miles from Manchester, being DESIROUS of RETIRING, is OPEN TO TREAT for the SALE of the TRADING CONCERN as it now stands. The business has been established for nearly 30 years. The connection is very extensive, the concern in full work, and with ordinary attention, produce a most lucrative return for the capital invested. If desired, the freehold of the premises, the buildings, and engines may be purchased, or arrangements made for a tenancy. Part of the purchase money may remain on security.—For further particulars, and to view the premises, application may be made by principals or their solicitors only, by letter, addressed to RICHARDS, Esq., care of H. B. Barlow, consulting engineer, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The ADVERTISER, who HOLDS a LEASE for 21 years, at an easy royalty, of a VALUABLE LEAD and ZINC MINE in SOUTH WALES, MEETS with a CAPITALIST to JOIN in a PARTNER in WORKING the MINE, or to FORM a COMPANY. Upwards of 100 tons of ore of very high produce has been sold, and 50 tons more can be got ready in a month. There is a railway from the smelting works to the mine, and every facility for transit in and out of it. The proprietor, who has carried on the works under his own superintendence, has had upwards of 30 years' practical experience in mining, therefore it may be presumed that some caution has been taken in the selection of it. Reports from gentlemen of the highest repute in mining knowledge will also be produced, and every requisite information given with respect to the prospects of the mine and respectability of the advertiser, by addressing to "A. B." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

IRON ORE ROYALTY IN CLEVELAND.—TO IRONMASTERS, MINE WORKERS, &c.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, a most VALUABLE and IMPORTANT ROYALTY of the well-known CLEVELAND IRON ORE, extending under about 200 acres, most favourably situated, as a branch of the North-Eastern Railway passes through the estate. The winning may be made immediately adjoining the line, and the iron ore delivered on to the railway at once, and forwarded by the North-Eastern lines to Leeds, Rotterdam, Staffordshire, &c., also to Newcastle and all other important markets.

The situation presents a most favourable site for the erection of blast furnaces, which could be cheaply erected, as patent fire-bricks will be made on the premises, and various qualities of iron ore can be easily obtained.

In consequence of the low price at which pig-iron can be manufactured in Cleveland, about 50 blast furnaces have been erected in the district during the last five years, several others are now building, and others are just being commenced, near Stockton-on-Tees.—For particulars, apply to G. B. FORSTER, Esq., Cowpen Colliery, Blyth, Northumberland.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST of SOUND PROGRESSIVE and DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprises, 6s. per copy. Maps per post of the Llanelli and Bassett, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPRE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDHURST, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE. LONDON OFFICES.—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 2, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

SPRING HILL METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS, EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GLYDON and SHORHOUSE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS and COPPER, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, and OTHER TUBES. BOILED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS and COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c., &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c., &c. ROLLED STEEL for CRINOLINE, FENS, SPRINGS, &c., &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

SHORTBRIDGE, HOWELL, and CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL with the MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. MCCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTBRIDGE, HOWELL, and CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

BESSEMER STEEL—REFINED CAST-STEEL, manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best cast-steel in use, suitable for pipes, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rods, doctors, files, spindles, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, crinoline, &c., can now be had in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is kept, and specimens of the manufacture may be inspected, and samples and price list obtained at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

KRUPP'S PATENT PUDDLED STEEL, MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS FIRTH and SONS, of WHITTINGTON WORKS, CHESTER FIELD, can now be obtained in TYRES, AXLES, FORGINGS, BOILER PLATES, SHEET IRON, BAR IRON, &c., direct from the makers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. W. RIRD and CO., Iron Merchants, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

FARRAR'S PATENT FOR MAKING STEEL IN THREE HOURS IN THE CRUCIBLE, WITHOUT CEMENTATION. FOR LICENSES TO USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VAUGHAN, Moorham, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS—TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.—The undersigned have ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS, which they import regularly by their line of steamers, from Bordeaux to Liverpool.

W. H. DAUNT and CO., COOK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

HEMATITE PIG IRON.—The UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE the SALE of the ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE CLEATOR, which is the only pig-iron made entirely from the rich hematite ore peculiar to the neighbourhood of Whitby (the shipping port), without a particle of clinker, leaner ore, or ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of tin-plates.

WILLIAM F. SIM and CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—The PROPRIETOR of this noted iron is now PREPARED to SUPPLY it in ANY QUANTITIES. Price at the works, 90s. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years, and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength. (See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the Engineers' Pocket Book.)—JOSEPH JONES, Ponkey Ironworks, Raheen, North Wales.

JOHN ROGERSON and CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES, IRON SHIP and STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS. TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG and REFINED IRON. BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, and CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, and COOKING COALS, COKE, &c.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR. FOR LICENSES TO USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, railway companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs. Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. JOHN CONDIE.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUSELL and CO., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c. ARTHUR and JAMES RIGG, PATENTERS and MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—

1. THE GAZE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.  
2. SIMPLICITY OF LOCKING.  
3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.

Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and CO., Founders, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the brake; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HETH OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, EXPORTERS, AND OTHERS.—MESSRS. PAGE and CAMERON beg to call attention to their HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 30 horse power and upwards. They are of superior manufacture and finish, most substantially built, and PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON have always a stock on hand in London, and from the great facilities they possess for manufacturing they are enabled to execute orders on very short notice, as also to offer their manufactures at unprecedented low prices. Price lists forwarded on application. OFFICE, 64, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REFINED CAST STEEL FOR TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, DRILLS, and PUNCHES of every description, TAPS and DIES, &c., of the very best quality, at PAGE and CAMERON'S, LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, and ready for delivery:—

ONE of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.  
ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.  
ONE of 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.  
TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.  
ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.  
TWO of 16 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.  
ONE of 18 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.  
ONE of 20 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.  
TWO of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

The above engines are quite new, of superior manufacture and finish, and very substantially built.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR SELF-ACTING and SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 7 in. centre and 7 ft. bed; a ditto, 7 in. centre and 9 ft. bed. A PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE for 16 in. plates. TWO ditto for 1½ in. plates, and TWO ditto for ¾ in. plates. VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE, pillar and bench drills. Halesy's and other lifting jacks, ratchet braces, &c.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM ECONOMY FUEL, and PREVENT SMOKE. And the PENDULOUS FIRE BARS SAVE FIFTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN COST, DECREASE CLINKERS, and IMPROVE COMBUSTION.

J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

GOLD MINING—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A GENTLEMAN, resident in one of the South American Republics, has OBTAINED the GRANT of a VALUABLE GOLD MINE. He PROPOSES returning immediately to WORK the MINE, and WISHES to FORM a COMPANY of YOUNG MEN, about his own age (28). They must be active, energetic, willing to rough it, and work hard. Each one will be required to advance the sum of £250, and to them one-half of the mine will be ceded. The advertiser has great experience of the gold districts in California and Australia, and feels perfectly justified in saying the above merits equal attention. He is confident that a large fortune is assured, with moderate industry and energy, to each member.—For particulars, apply (post paid) to H. MARSH, Post-office, York; or Warwick Hotel, Brunswick Dock, Liverpool.

ONE SHILLING PER ACRE—EMIGRATION—NEW GRANADA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) is about to PILOT OUT TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of FINEST LANDS in their healthy uplands, about 40 miles from the coast, near Cartagena, and will be PREPARED to GRANT ALLOTMENTS to emigrants on very favourable terms. Arrangements made for passage, &c. These possessions may be reached in 18 days from Southampton.—Apply at the offices of the company, 38, King William-street, London-bridge.

Emigration agents will be appointed.

The Tavistock Ironworks.

GILL AND CO'S PRICE LIST.

OCTOBER, 1859.

CAST IRON ARTICLES. Per cwt. Train wheels ..... Per cwt.

Goodgates, troughs, saddles, &c., ..... 12s.  
Ditto bored ..... 12s.  
In green sand ..... 12s.  
Stamp heads with wrought-iron ..... 7s.  
shanks ..... 7s.  
Tappets ..... 5s.  
Backings plates ..... 5s.  
Crushing rolls ..... 5s.  
Spindles for ditto ..... 5s.  
Boring working barrels 5s. per in.  
Turning plunger poles 6s. 6d. p. in.  
Grate plates, cast close ..... 5s.  
Coupling boxes ..... 5s.  
Brackets ..... 5s.  
Rollers for flat rods ..... 5s.  
Engine castings generally, according to specification.

ARTICLES MADE FROM THE BEST BEST SCRAP IRON ONLY.

Steel miners' shovels, unground ..... 40s.  
Ditto steel ground ..... 50s.  
Iron shovels ..... 25s.  
Best scrap plain bars ..... 15s.-16s.  
Ditto ditto shaped ..... 14s.  
Ditto ditto doubled ..... 16s.  
Kibble plates, hammered ..... 15s.  
Pick moulds ..... 14s.  
Rolled iron ..... 14s.

BRASS. Per lb.

Bearing and bucket brasses ..... 1s. 3d.  
Small brasses & bearings ..... 1s. 5d.-1s. 7d.  
for parallel motion ..... 1s. 5d.-1s. 7d.  
Large bushings ..... 2s. 1d. & upwards.

Steam engines, mining, and all other descriptions of machinery, as well as agricultural and other implements, made to order.

The above prices are for castings delivered at the works, and of which the company have the patterns in store. For castings requiring new patterns, an additional charge to cover the cost thereof will be made. Discount for cash payments, 3 per cent. £3 per ton given for good scrap iron, delivered at the works.

Tavistock Ironworks, October 1, 1859.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought ironwork made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, CANAL IRONWORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel. COOK, FIXED and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANES, CORN MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, and GENERAL MACHINERY. THRASHING MACHINES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, HICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—HICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. Brunton and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brynbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

COLZA OIL, FOR MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, HIGHLY REFINED. TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, No. 1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.—MAPS, PLANS, SECTIONS, and DRAWINGS on STONE and WOOD, ENGRAVINGS on METAL, WOOD, and STONE, are PROMPTLY and CAREFULLY EXECUTED by a specially trained staff of draughtsmen and engravers, at the office of the Geologist, 154, Strand. Letter-press, Lithographic, and Copper-plate printing.

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SECTION I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs.</



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bus.	done.	Last	Call.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth.	2 11 10.	3 1/2.	3 1/2.	4 1/2.	...	...	...
5190	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phyllick [S.E.]	2 11 10.	3 1/2.	3 1/2.	4 1/2.	...	...	...
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon.	0 12 6.	4.	4.	...	...	...	...
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock.	2 6 8.	7 1/2.	7 1/2.	7 1/2.	...	...	...
200	Boscan (tin), St. Just.	20 10 0.	50.	50.	...	...	...	...
300	Botallick (tin, copper), St. Just.	31 8 0.	100.	100.	...	...	...	...
1800	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan.	15 0 0.	45.	80 85.	...	...	...	...
200	Carn Cwm Brynau (lead), Cardigan.	3 0 0.	15.	...	...	...	...	...
2500	Central Miners (lead) [L. £5].	2 10 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2.	5 1/2.	...	...	...
3000	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth.	48 0 0.	112.	105 110.	...	...	...	...
12000	Copper Miners of England.	25 0 0.	25.	...	...	...	...	...
350000	Ditto (stock).	100 0 0.	24 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer.	8 0 0.	38.	36 38.	...	...	...	...
847	Cwm Krtin (lead), Cardigan.	7 10 0.	10.	...	...	...	...	...
122	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardigan.	4 14 0.	8.	...	...	...	...	...
280	Darwen Mines (all-lead), Durham.	300 0 0.	150.	...	...	...	...	...
4076	Dewon and Cornwall (copper).	4 6 8.	8.	...	...	...	...	...
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0.	440.	430 440.	...	...	...	...
300	Devoth (copper, tin), Carnarvon.	125 17 6.	310.	...	...	...	...	...
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0.	160.	152 157 1/2.	...	...	...	...
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardigan.	32 0 0.	100.	...	...	...	...	...
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan.	24 5 0.	240.	...	...	...	...	...
2048	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron.	2 10 0.	8 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Exmouth.	4 14 0.	8.	...	...	...	...	...
1000	Exton Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire.	5 0 0.	38.	...	...	...	...	...
2600	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead).	25 0 0.	42.	...	...	...	...	...
486	Graham and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	54 15 0.	44.	45 50.	...	...	...	...
6000	Great South Tolgas (S.E.), Redruth.	0 14 6.	14 1/2.	14 1/2.	...	...	...	...
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard.	8 10 0.	20.	19 1/2 20 1/2.	...	...	...	...
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington.	3 19 6.	3 1/2.	3 1/2 3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
160	Levan (copper, tin), St. Just.	2 10 0.	140.	...	...	...	...	...
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardigan.	18 15 0.	107 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L. £5].	3 15 0.	3.	...	...	...	...	...
1800	Miners Mining Co. Ltd. (Wrexham).	25 0 0.	137 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (lead, coal).	7 0 0.	13 1/2.	13 1/2.	...	...	...	...
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down.	50 0 0.	35.	...	...	...	...	...
2000	North Dolcoth (copper), Camborne.	1 6 6.	5 1/2.	5 1/2.	...	...	...	...
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	mid.	6.	7 1/2 8.	...	...	...	...
6400	Par Consols (cop., tin), Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6.	13.	12 12 1/2.	...	...	...	...
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanthorne.	100 0 0.	420.	...	...	...	...	...
1772	Pollerton (tin), St. Agnes.	5 0 0.	5.	...	...	...	...	...
1120	Providence (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.]	10 6 7.	45.	42 44.	...	...	...	...
2800	Rhewydd and Baccaldon (lead).	11 5 0.	12.	...	...	...	...	...
1224	Rosewarne and Herland United.	7 10 0.	14 1/2.	15 1/2.	...	...	...	...
15000	Ruadon Colliery Company, Limited.	0 7 0.	3 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer.	1 5 0.	235.	230 235.	...	...	...	...
512	South Tolgas (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0.	71.	...	...	...	...	...
496	South Wheel Franks, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0.	145.	145 150.	...	...	...	...
340	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	9 0 0.	57 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
6000	Tincoff (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0.	4 1/2.	4 1/2 5.	...	...	...	...
6000	Tolvaddick (copper), Tavistock.	11 10 0.	21.	21 23.	...	...	...	...
272	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives.	47 10 0.	35.	...	...	...	...	...
200	Tramport Consols (tin), near Helston.	40 0 0.	80.	75 80.	...	...	...	...
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap.	23 7 8.	45.	43 45.	...	...	...	...
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron.	1 10 0.	21.	20 21.	...	...	...	...
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	21.	20 21.	...	...	...	...
512	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0.	147 1/2.	137 1/2 140.	...	...	...	...
8400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper).	7 10 0.	6.	...	...	...	...	...
4000	West Wheel Seton (cop.), Camborne.	38 10 0.	49.	395 400.	...	...	...	...
240	Wheel Bull (tin), St. Agnes.	13 0 0.	13.	11 11 1/2.	...	...	...	...
512	Wheel Bull (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 0 0.	165.	165 170.	...	...	...	...
4800	Wheel Bull (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	90.	90 100.	...	...	...	...
100	Wheel Bull (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	1 0 8.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
5120	Wheel Charlotte, Perranruth.	1 0 8.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
500	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap.	265 0 0.	280.	...	...	...	...	...
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon.	80 0 0.	75.	...	...	...	...	...
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Perranruth.	0 4 0.	4 1/2.	4 1/2 4 1/2.	...	...	...	...
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes.	4 10 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2 3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes.	1 7 2.	13.	11 11 1/2.	...	...	...	...
4800	Wheel Liskeard (lead), St. Ives.	0 17 6.	58.	53 54.	...	...	...	...
400	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	35 2 6.	440.	...	...	...	...	...
100	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0.	35.	34 35.	...	...	...	...
80	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	70 0 0.	300.	...	...	...	...	...
198	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	107 0 0.	120.	...	...	...	...	...
1040	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	4 10 0.	28 1/2.	27 1/2 28 1/2.	...	...	...	...
6000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow.	8 0 0.	48 1/2.	48 1/2.	...	...	...	...

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just.	11 5 0.	12.	...	...	...	...	...
1200	Brightwell and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	3 0 0.	3 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
1000	Brynmair (lead), Flintshire.	25 0 0.	45.	45 1/2.	...	...	...	...
300	Budnick Consols (tin), Parnan.	2 6 1/2.	15.	4 1/2 4 1/2.	...	...	...	...
6000	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardigan.	3 10 0.	14 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
4048	Calstock Consols (copper).	4 5 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
2400	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just.	4 15 0.	3 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
2000	Collacomb (copper), Llanterno.	5 0 0.	13.	...	...	...	...	...
256	Conjurrow (cop., tin), Camborne.	20 0 0.	80.	75 80.	...	...	...	...
672	Dine Dore (tin), Gwyl.	37 14 0.	14.	...	...	...	...	...
12000	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock.	2 1 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap.	2 0 0.	2 1/2.	2 1/2 3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin), Gwennap.	17 0 0.	3.	...	...	...	...	...
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tavistock.	4 0 0.	3.	...	...	...	...	...
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., tin).	4 0 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardigan.	12 10 0.	1.	...	...	...	...	...
1024	Gomena (copper), St. Cleer.	14 5 0.	8.	...	...	...	...	...
119	Great Work (tin), Gwennap.	100 0 0.	110.	...	...	...	...	...
6000	Hilston Down Consols (cop.), Calstock.	4 0 0.	4 1/2.	4 1/2 4 1/2.	...	...	...	...
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary.	11 0 0.	8 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
80	Lacey Mining Company, St. Erth.	0 11 0.	1000.	...	...	...	...	...
6000	Lewis Mine (tin), Camborne.	4 10 0.	2 1/2.	2 1/2.	...	...	...	...
6000	Martyn (lead), Flint.	3 5 0.	2.	...	...	...	...	...
6000	Nantes and Penrhyn, Ltd. (S.E. 1/4).	2 7 0.	2.	2 1/2.	...	...	...	...
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool.	40 18 0.	5 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
700	North Rosecar (copper), Camborne.	16 0 0.	17 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap.	15 0 0.	10.	37 1/2 40.	...	...	...	...
19000	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitcomb [S.E.]	10 10 0.	128.	126 134.	...	...	...	...
128	South Crinoid (copper), St. Austell.	19 0 0.	285.	...	...	...	...	...
256	South Gwennap (copper), Breage.	8 0 0.	2 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage.	8 0 0.	2 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
20000	St. Day United (tin, copper), Redruth.	2 5 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
9600	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Bealston [S.E.]	4 10 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2 3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
120	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall.	15 10 0.	15.	...	...	...	...	...
4096	Trevelyan (all-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall.	3 11 0.	21s. 2 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
20000	Valley of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6.	13s. 14s.	...	...	...	...	...
256	West Damself (copper), Gwennap.	34 15 0.	75.	...	...	...	...	...
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth.	12 9 0.	3 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
6140	Wh. Arthur (copper), Calstock.	2 17 0.	10s. 12s.	...	...	...	...	...
4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 6 0.	2 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea.	3 10 0.	1.	21.	...	...	...	...
400	Wheel Level (tin), Wendron.	33 0 0.	1.	...	...	...	...	...
204	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lel.	45 10 0.	42 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
1024	Wheel Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwennap.	12 2 6.	2 1/2.	...	...	...	...	...
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives.	1 19 0.	2.	1 1/2 2.	...	...	...	...

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia.	5 0 0.	160.	155 160.	...	...	...	...
12000	Colre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0.	48.	47 49.	...	...	...	...
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0.	8.	7 8.	...	...	...	...
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0.	10.	...	...	...	...	...
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
28000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	0 0 0.	23 1/2.	22 1/2 23 1/2.	...	...	...	...
10000	Gr. Harrier Lead, Min. & S. Co. [S.E.]	2 0 0.	2 1/2.	2 1/2 2 1/2.	...	...	...	...
15000	Llanes (all-lead), Poma Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	0 0 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
10000	Llanes (all-lead), Poma Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	15 0 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
103815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2 3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2 3 1/2.	...	...	...	...
11000	St. John del Rey [L., Brazil] [S.E.]	15 0 0.	11.	9 11.	...	...	...	...

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten & Quangen Unl. (cop.), Norw.	10 10 0.	3.	...	...	...	...	...
10000	Portland (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0.	8.	6 8.	...	...	...	...
7000	Royal Basset (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2 1 1/2.	...	...	...	...
43174	Unit. Mexican (all-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	24 25 0.	2 1/2.	2 1/2 2 1/2.	...	...	...	...

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

MINES.		Paid.	Unpaid.	Pr.	Bus. done.	Last call.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0.	6.	—	—	Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6.	1 1/2.	1 1/2	1 1/2	Sept. 1859
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0.	3.	3 1/2	3 1/2	April, 1858
10000	Brazilian Lead and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0.	2 1/2.	—	—	Fully paid.
6000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3].	3 0 0.	6 1/2.	—	—	Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper), [2000 £2 pd., 4000 £1].	0 6 0.	—	—	—	Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 15 0.	3 1/2.	—	—	May, 1859
35040	Colome Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0.	1 1/2.	—	—	June, 1856
10000	Copiapu Smelting [L., Chile]	10 0 0.	13.	—	—	—
25000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	0 18 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully paid.
20000	Ellerelle and Hardowie, Jamaica.	0 18 0.	1 1/2.	—	—	July, 1859
8000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Ltd. [4000 £5, 4000 £3].	0 18 0.	1 1/2.	—	—	May, 1859
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2	3 1/2	Fully paid.
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L., Jamaica].	25 0 0.	—	—	—	Fully paid.
15000	Huelva Copper Mining Company, Spain [L. &].	0 10 0.	—	—	—	No call.
78000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	—	—	—
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	—	—	Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0.	3.	—	—	Nov. 1859
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. &] [S.E.]	0 10 0.	1.	—	—	—
50000	Scottish Australasian Mining Company [L. &]	0 10 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2	1 1/2	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company [L. &]	2 0 0.	2 1/2.	—	—	No call.
25000	Victor Emanuel, Victoria, Australia, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	—	—	Fully paid.
20000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited	1 0 0.	21s.	—	—	—
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	105 0 0.	—	—	—	Aug. 1856
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0.	18s.	—	—	Fully paid.
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0.	3 1/2.	—	—	Fully paid.
102700	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L. &]	0 17 0.	12s.	11s.	12s.	May, 1859